

Kentucky News

McKee, March 15.—Rain checked forest fires which raged for three days on all sides of this town, and flames were at the limits when halted. Woods continue to burn, but the drift is away from McKee. The fires presented a very terrifying spectacle for two nights.

Hazard, March 15.—The Meems-Haskin Coal Corporation awarded a contract for 55 houses to compose a new mining settlement near Vico. The corporation will develop 4,000 acres of coal lands. Fifty more houses will be built later in the year, and the new plant will become one of the largest in the Hazard field.

Richmond, March 15.—Evidence having disproved the theory that the Caldwell Public School caught from the furnace room, the State Fire Marshal is having an investigation made on the assumption that the building was fired either by disgruntled pupils or someone suffering from a mania for fires.

Richmond, March 15.—The sales here passed the \$1,000,000 mark last week. The average dropped a trifle, being now \$14.97 for the season, with 7,346,145 pounds sold for \$1,100,349.22. The house averages follow: Home house, 4,270,200 pounds for \$642,616.99; Madison house 3,076,125 pounds for \$457,732.23.

Mammoth Cave, March 14.—Hundreds of Kentucky boys and girls who have always intended to take a trip to Mammoth Cave will have an opportunity when the new summer recreation and conference camp of the State Y. M. C. A. opens here in June. Work already has begun on the buildings. A three-year lease has been taken by the organization.

Washington, March 13.—That Kentucky is essentially a rural state is shown conclusively by the statistics for the State just issued by the Census Bureau, and based upon the 1920 enumeration. Out of a total population of 2,416,630 for the State, the urban population, meaning the residents of cities of 2,500 population or more, is but 633,543, while the rural population is 1,783,087. Almost three-fourths of the people of the State live in the country, or in villages of less than 2,500 people. There are 80 counties without a town as large as 2,500. Whitley and Knox counties together contain the city of Corbin with a population of 3,506, but the part which lies in either county does not contain 2,500 persons. This leaves but 40 counties out of the 120 in the State containing a town as large as 2,500.

Solar Energy in Plants.

The estimate is made that the amount of solar energy stored in plants each year is 22 times the amount of energy represented by the coal consumed in the same period. About 67 per cent of this plant energy is taken up by the forests; 24 per cent by cultivated plants; 7 per cent by grass of the steppes and prairies, and 2 per cent by the plants of desert lands. The energy received by forests alone is 14 times the energy of the coal used. But unfortunately the forests that receive this energy are mainly in the tropics. In temperate regions we are depleting the forests just as we are exhausting the coal supply; further justifying the prophecy that centers of manufacture, and therefore presumably of civilization itself, will ultimately shift back toward the equator.—Dr. Henry Smith Williams, in Hearst's Magazine.

Relics of Famed Irishman.

Hanging in the great hallway of the present mansion of Sir Robert Hodgson, Hollybrook, Ireland, where Robin Adair lived, played, sang verses, is his harp. Robin Adair was a successful wine merchant in Dublin. He it was who built Hollybrook, where he entertained lavishly. The original song of "Robin Adair," which dates back to the year 1730, was written to commemorate a visit he paid to some sporting friends at Puckstown, near Dublin. In spite of his convivial habits, Robin Adair lived to a green old age, and died in Dublin, 1787. In addition to his harp, two of his wine glasses, which held a quart of wine each, are still preserved in this same mansion.

Wreckage Yields Bodies of Firemen. Richmond, Va.—Five men burned to death, others still were missing and more than 15 were injured in a fire that destroyed two furniture stores on Broad street. Four of the men whose files had been recovered were firemen and the fifth had not been identified. The property loss is estimated at half a million dollars.

SEHON BREAKING GROUND FOR KENTUCKY CHILDREN'S HOME



Left to right: George L. Sehon, Superintendent, breaking the ground on the site of the Children's New Home, to be built by the Kentucky Children's Home Society at Lyndon; W. W. Davies and Lee L. Miles, members of the Building Committee, and Hugh L. Nevin, Architect.

WHEN ground was broken Tuesday, March 1, for the \$300,000 home of the Kentucky Children's Home Society at Lyndon, Ky., by George L. Sehon, head of the society, the spade marked the future monument to Kentucky childhood erected by Kentucky children.

Mr. Sehon last month announced that work would start on the group of buildings, March 1, regardless of weather conditions and the promise to Kentucky's childhood was kept. The ceremonies were marked by a solemn benediction the great work of the only institution of its kind in the country—an institution whose mission is to redeem from the clutches of evil environment those children who have not been born with the advantages that go far toward meaning success in the business world.

"You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear," Sehon, one of the scapions told Mr. Sehon twenty years ago when his work was in its infancy.

"But today in many schools in Ken-

tucky there is at least one child who got its start at the Kentucky Children's Home Society," said Mr. Sehon. "In every community there is some beloved character, man or woman, some successful man or fond parent who once was a ward of the Kentucky Children's Home Society and who now would be in the evil surroundings of his or her birth, but for the helping hand of the society."

Mr. Sehon intends to raise the fund for the cottage plan institution at Lyndon, through the schools of the state. He wants the nickels and dimes of the children to build the monument to childhood instead of obtaining the money in a lump sum from some philanthropist. He believes that through this method of raising the money, each childish heart will be filled with the thought of the good done with that nickel or dime; of the soul that has been saved or waif reclaimed.

Approximately \$150,000 toward the \$300,000 has been raised toward the society's fund. The ninety-acre tract of land which will be the future home

of the institution has been purchased, leaving about \$100,000 cash on hand to be at the disposal of the society for building purposes.

It is estimated that this sum will be needed in the erection of the administration building and two double cottages which will house about 75 children each. These buildings will be completed about October 1.

As accommodations there will be available at the new home for only about 150 children, whereas about 100 children now are at the home on Baxter avenue, it may be necessary to erect some temporary buildings.

Mr. Sehon says he feels assured that the remaining \$150,000 needed to complete the cottage village will be raised during the campaign this summer.

Ultimately the institution at its new location next to the Kentucky Military Institute will consist of the administration building, eight of the cottage buildings, a school, a hospital, a chapel and power plant, the latter to provide heat and light and also to manufacture ice.

nounced by the five leading packers which goes into effect today. More than 100,000 men are affected by the reductions of 15 and 12½ percent in the hourly rate and piecework rate respectively with time and a half for overtime only after ten hours.

New York, March 11.—A general move by the nation's railroads to cut war time wage scales, long forecast by rail officials, appeared to be in full swing today. Following the lead of several lines which earlier had announced cuts, the New York Central and New York, New Haven & Hartford railroads in the East and nearly every railroad in the West have announced wage reductions, and further statements from lines that have not announced cuts were predicted today.

Washington, March 14.—President Harding's first week in the White House was a struggle against the limitations of a twenty-four hour day and the irrepressible energy of an army of office seekers. Mr. Harding has made a pleasing impression upon everybody who has called on him—an impression of earnestness, and conscientious application to duty. The cabinet officers have interfered to some extent with the orderly processes of the White House by breaking in on regular engagement hours to seek the advice and guidance of the chief executive. This will not continue, however, as the ten heads of departments will gradually become accustomed to their surroundings and will soon go ahead on their own responsibility.

REV. W. W. STOUT SPEAKS ON CHINA FAMINE

New light on conditions in China and what led up to and brought about the great famine there was given by the Rev. W. W. Stout, Baptist missionary teacher at the Bush Theological Seminary, in Hwanghsien, Shantung province, at the Calvary Baptist church Sunday morning and night. Rev. Mr. Stout is

back in America on a year's furlough after five years' work in China. His father was the Rev. Amos Stout, formerly pastor of the Baptist church at Berea, who died recently.

Rev. Mr. Stout at present is giving several weeks of his time acting as field secretary for the State organization for the China Famine Relief Fund, of which Dr. E. Y. Mullins, of Louisville, is chairman and Joseph Burge, president of the Board of Trade, of Louisville, is treasurer.

When he left China, the famine had not begun and the people, he said, were hoping that the drought which had destroyed all regular crops would not effect the emergency crop of buckwheat and sweet potatoes and they would be saved without outside help.

Normally Three Crops

In explaining the crop situation, Rev. Mr. Stout said that normally there are three crops in the district affected by the famine. In the late fall wheat is planted on most of the land, which is harvested the following June by being pulled up by the roots. The roots and straw are used for fuel. Then the ground is immediately replanted in quick maturing Indian corn and soy beans. Part of the ground is left idle all winter and planted to millet and kaffir corn. Last year the drought killed the usual crops and late last summer an emergency crop of buckwheat and sweet potatoes was put in, but the drought also ruined that. In all of the famine area, affecting parts of six provinces, they had about an 8 percent crop.

The population of the district is over twelve times as dense as the population of Kentucky, said Rev. Mr. Stout, and there are about 100,000,000 people living there. Of these about 45,000,000 are hard pressed for food and about 25,000,000 fear starvation. About 15,000,000 will starve before the next crop can be harvested if aid does not come from America. These figures, the speaker said, he got from the Chinese papers, which he receives regularly.—Lexington Herald.

AMERICAN CONSUL RECOGNITION WITHHELD

FIUME REFUSES TO CONSIDER WILBUR KEBLINGER CREDENTIALS.

Failure of United States to Accept Independent Status of City is Cause—Orders Awaited.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Triest.—Wilbur Keblinger, American Consul to Fiume, left that city for Trieste to await instructions from the State Department at Washington after recognition had been refused by the Fiume Government. Dr. Antonio Grossich, provisional head of Fiume, said to Mr. Keblinger: "We were surprised at this action on the part of your government in asking us to recognize you and protect you when the United States had not recognized us."

Dr. Grossich and Foreign Minister Springetti were very cordial to Mr. Keblinger, saying in effect: "We must assure you that there is nothing personal about this. We know you and gladly would recognize you, and would be honored in having such an esteemed representative as you, but the diplomatic relations existing between our nation and your Government do not permit us to recognize you."

It is learned from the Fiume authorities that Consul Keblinger's instructions from the State Department were that he was to make plain to the Provisional Government that his establishment of a Consulate at Fiume was not to be construed as recognition of the present Government, but that the American Consulate was there ready to carry on consular business, and that, as it sought the permission, recognition and protection of the present authorities, the arrangement was the same as prevailed under the old interallied occupation before Gabriele d'Annunzio's expedition. Mr. Keblinger, who occupied the post when the poet-aviator entered, was forced to leave on the flagship Pittsburg with Rear Admiral Andrews and the Vice Consul. Refusal of Fiume authorities to recognize the Consul ties up the port, so far as American shipments are concerned. No ship can leave Fiume for an American port without a bill of health from the American Consul, and no ship has left the harbor for the American trade since the American Consul withdrew, in 1919. Before the World War Fiume had an enormous trade with America, shipping 3,000 emigrants every month.

Bond Market Affected.

New York.—Announcement that a block of stolen Liberty bonds worth \$50,000 had been sold for half that price caused District Attorney Lewis, of Kings County, who is conducting an investigation into an alleged bond "ring," to express the opinion that such transactions had forced the regular market price of Liberty bonds during the last two years.

Airedale is "Newsy."

Washington.—"Laddie Boy" qualified at White House messenger, as well as mascot, carrying morning newspapers to President Harding at the breakfast table. The Airedale has been working on the "stunt" for several days, but this was the first time he went through without a hitch, and he was the proudest pup in Washington in consequence.

Union Day Overruled.

Cleveland, O.—City firemen may work more than eight hours if they desire, the Court of Appeals ruled in reversing the decision of Judge Manuel Levine, who held Safety Director Sprosty to be in contempt of Court for having permitted members of the department to work more than eight hours a day.

Says Envoy is On Hand.

New York.—A Mexico City dispatch to the New York American says: A special emissary from President Harding has arrived here to present to President Obregon the conditions upon which the United States will recognize the Government of Mexico, it is reported.

Next Step Up To Harding.

Washington.—Diplomatic exchanges with the American and Japanese Governments concerning the status of the Pacific cable center at Yap have left the situation unchanged, and it remains for the Harding Administration to dictate the next step.

Negro Hanged By Mob.

Versailles, Ky.—Richard James, negro, charged with the murder of two white men at Midway, this county, was taken from Woodford County Jail by a mob and hanged to a tree two miles from this city. The negro was asleep in his cell when the mob of 50 men, who are said to have come from Midway in seven automobiles, surrounded the jail. Four men from the mob entered the jail and aroused John T. Edgar, jailer, forced him to give up keys and took the negro from cell and hanged him.

World News

Reports from Russia are uncertain, but it seems probable that a counter revolution is under way. The Bolshevik leader, Trotsky, is said to have offered a reward for the body of the opposing leader and a counter reward was offered for the body of Trotsky. Petrograd was reported to be in flames during the week. Refugees report that the Bolshevik soldiers are not proving loyal and cannot be trusted. It is believed that Kerensky, the former Russian leader, is connected with the counter revolution.

The occupation of Germany by the Allies continues and no resistance is offered. The German minister, Simonds, is feeling the results of his bold stand, as the people are holding him responsible. In the occupation many hidden arms are being found and the delivery of them to the Allies is demanded. The reparation problem seems to be complicated by a disagreement as to the amount already paid. The French are threatening an added penalty in case the Germans do not pay the amount demanded.

The new American President and his Secretary of State have decided to continue the same policy toward Russia that was pursued by the last administration. The United States earnestly supported the first revolution, but it has consistently refused to give any recognition to the radical regime. Much pressure has been brought to bear to secure such recognition. It is encouraging to know that the policies will not be disturbed because of political differences.

The Spanish premier, Eduardo Dato, was assassinated as he was leaving congress at Madrid. The assassin escaped on a motorcycle. The minister was one of the most conservative in Spain and had evidently incurred the ill-will of the laboring men. He has served in many capacities in congress and in the cabinet. He was a man of gentle temperament but iron will. He had amassed a considerable property by his law practice.

An effort to prevent the Lord Mayor of Ireland, O'Callahan, from speaking thruout the United States has failed. He was not granted a passport by a United States consul, but the passport law having been repealed, he goes wherever he likes and speaks for the cause of Ireland. An exception could be granted by the President, but it is not likely that any action will be taken at all.

The island of Yap comes into prominence by virtue of Japanese mandate over that island, which formerly belonged to Germany. The mandate was granted by the supreme council of the Allies and ratified by the League of Nations. The United States has been the chief objector. The mandate effects the right to cable stations with which our country is concerned. Japan suggests that concessions may be made along this line, but refuses to withdraw from the mandate.

A new Entente has been recently established between Hungary, Rumania and Poland. The object is said to be protection against the Bolsheviks of Russia. Another Entente exists between Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia. This grouping of the states created by the Treaty of Versailles is a natural protection against the weakness of small states. There are elements of danger, however, in such alignments, as they may defeat the purpose of the Treaty.

Stroll With Morgan Gave Credit.

An acquaintance once approached the first J. P. Morgan and asked for a loan of \$10,000. Morgan knew the man was responsible, but for private reasons did not want to make the loan himself. He did, however, say he would secure the money for him, relates Collier's. Putting on his hat and coat, he asked the man to go with him. They started at Broad and Wall streets, walked through Wall to Broadway, and back to Broad. Morgan did not stop anywhere, nor ask anyone to lend his companion \$10,000. At the door of his office Morgan shook hands with the man and bade him good day. "But," objected the applicant, "you didn't get me the \$10,000." "Oh, yes, I did," said Morgan. "Anybody down there," waving toward Wall street, "will let you have it now."

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY

Kerby Knob
Kerby Knob, March 14.—Rev. Van Winkle filled his appointment at this place Saturday and Sunday. Services were also held Saturday night. Rev. Bob Gentry will preach at Oak Grove church on the fourth Saturday and Sunday of this month.—Mrs. Pearl Wyld died at the home of her father, John Durham, after a three weeks' illness. She was laid to rest in the family graveyard near the home. She leaves a husband and a eighteen-months-old baby, father, mother, brothers and sisters and a host of friends.—A ten-pound girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Baker on March 8.—Ethel Baker of Berea school visited Gertrude Abrams Saturday night and attended church Sunday.—Uncle John Lane spent Saturday night with his daughter, Mrs. Sherman Settles.

Herd

Herd, March 11.—Geo. Amyx, who had been sick so long, died at his home March 2. His remains were laid to rest in the Liberty cemetery.—Denver Farmer, who has been sick so long, is no better.—Bonnie Simpson is able to be out again.—E. B. Flanery bought him a saddle horse last week.—Miss Alta Wyrick spent last Sunday with Misses Jewell and Hazel McGeorge.—Frank Ward of London attended the funeral of his father-in-law, George Amyx, last Thursday.—Miss Laura Amyx of Egypt is spending this week with her sister, Mrs. Armanda Farmer.—S. H. Farmer and Edgar Scott of Lexington spent from Monday until Wednesday with Stephen Farmer.—Mrs. Ethel Simpson spent yesterday afternoon with her sister, Mrs. Katie Farmer.—Vester Smith visited his mother at Chadwell last Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cook have moved to Turkey Foot.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Ben H. Farmer, a fine boy. They named him Ray.—Lucian Rader and Ned Adams were in Herd Tuesday and Thursday.—Dale Moore of Tyner and Andy Tinscher of Bond were in Herd last Sunday.—Bill Hamilton, Jr., of Tyner, was in Herd yesterday and today.

Gray Hawk

Gray Hawk, March 14.—The Sunday-school at Gray Hawk collected \$37 for the famine sufferers in China.—Our new resident, Ike Hays, is making several fine improvements on the place recently purchased here. We welcome Mr. and Mrs. Hays to our town.—Willson Judd, an exsoldier and his father from Booneville, were visitors at Bob Judd's on Thursday. The former attended the chapel exercises at the Gray Hawk community school Thursday morning.—Roy Farmer from Detroit, Mich., is home for a month.—Married, on Tuesday, March 3, at the home of the bride, Martha Farmer and Robert Smith, by preacher Anderson. About thirty-five guests attended the ceremony.—Miss Lola Bingham is at home for a few days and was accompanied by one of her friends from Annville, Miss Beatrice Deese.—Saul Begley is home again from the Philippine Islands.

We are all rejoiced to have him with us.—We are sorry to hear of the schoolhouse at Annville being burned down.

Nathanton

March 10.—John McKinney has recently sold his farm to D. G. Woods for the sum of \$1,800.—T. D. Caudill, Jr., has gotten returns from his tobacco sold on Richmond markets. It averaged twenty cents a pound.—People are busy sowing oats.—James and Jesse McWhorter have purchased a sawmill from Dan Peters for \$800.—Miss Sallie Shelton was found dead in bed at the home of Sam McQueen Tuesday morning. She had been in poor health for several weeks.—Abe Sparks near this place died recently with paralytic stroke.—T. D. Caudill, Jr., and Mrs. Alice Clark returned last week where the latter has undergone an examination at Gibson Hospital. Found her to be suffering with "gall bladder."—Miss Mary Jane Murphy is able to go about some of late. Has had a serious attack of heart trouble.

"JACKSON COUNTY FOLKS" A T E K. S. N.

Earl Goodman was visiting here a few days last week.—Sylvester Little spent this week-end at his home near Bond, Ky.—Miss Nannie Reynolds spent Monday in town doing some of her spring shopping.—The debates between the societies were given March 3. The winning societies were "Utopia," "Periclesian" and "Carpe diem." These societies will debate against each other some time soon. We are very eager to know which will be the winner.—We were very sorry to hear of the Annville school building being destroyed by fire.—The Caldwell High School in Richmond was burned a few nights ago. The cause is unknown.—The different churches of the town are planning to give the Normal students and the young people in town who belong to these different churches a social some time this week.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY Disputanta

Disputanta, March 13.—The farmer of this vicinity are busy making preparations to farm again.—Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Pennington and C. T. Shearer were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Shearer Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Baker of Clover Bottom spent Saturday night at the home of her father, P. W. Shearer, who is still very low.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Coffey and children left Sunday to spend a few days in Mt. Vernon with Mrs. Coffey's parents.—Hiram Thacker of Cruke Ridge was visiting relatives here Sunday.—Mrs. Sam Shearer and children spent Thursday night with Mrs. Chas. Drew.—Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Phillips spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Payne.—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Drew spent Sunday afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Shearer.—Mr. and Mrs. Isaacs Harvey were in Disputanta Saturday.—George Thomas and daughter, Pearl, of Brodhead and Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Thomas, Jr., were visiting relatives

Sunday School Convention

to be held at the
SILVER CREEK BAPTIST CHURCH
Sunday, March 20, 1921

Object—To get together and awaken a lively interest in Sunday-school work.

Schools invited—Harts, Big Hill, Bobtown, Blue Lick and The Glades. Basket dinner at noon.

PROGRAM

Sunday Morning, March 20

9:45 Song Service.
10:00 Why We Are Here..... I. B. Chesnut
10:15 How We Feel About It..... J. W. Herndon
10:30 The Book We Study..... B. W. Hart
11:00 The Sunday-school in its Relation to the Community..... A. B. Strong
11:30 Reports from Schools and Business.
12:00 Basket Dinner.

Afternoon

1:15 Song and Promise Service..... Thomas Guess
1:40 The Home Department..... Mrs. B. W. Hart
The Cradle Roll.
Address: J. W. Vaughn, State Sunday-school Field Worker for Kentucky.

here last week.—William Black has moved from Berea to Grover Ramey's farm.—Quite a number from this place attended church at Macedonia Sunday.—Hazel Himes has been very poorly with rheumatism, but is able to be out again.

Rockford

Rockford, March 14.—Everybody is busy. Some hauling logs, some lumber, some shingleblocks, and some are plowing and clearing their ground for crops.—Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Stephens visited Mr. and Mrs. John Guinn Sunday.—Earle Linville is very sick.—Brother Overbey filled his regular appointment Saturday and Sunday.—Uncle Bill Anderson was called back to Scaffold Cane to preach. Everyone loved Uncle Bill, and we are all so anxious to see him back the first Saturday and Sunday in April.—Joe Bullen and little grandson visited H. E. Bullen Saturday night.—Wilbur Gatliff went to Richmond Saturday and brought back some nice cattle. He also bought a nice cow.—George Gatliff is very poorly.—Daisy Todd visited Denie and Gertie Gatliff Sunday evening.—Mrs. Sims was at Rockford Monday.—Mr. and Mrs. Ray Linville went to Conway Sunday to see his brother, Earl, who is very sick.

Threelinks

Threelinks, March 14.—Rev. Freeman of Berea will preach at the Christian church at this place the fourth Saturday night and Sunday in this month. He is an able minister and the neighborhood is proud to have such a man with them.—Born to Mrs. Denia Anglin, a fine girl, Sunday, March 13, named Lura Lee.—Thad Drew was in this part on business last of the week.—Jasper Hamilton was in Berea Monday on business.—Andy Cox had a working Friday and got a nice lot of work done.—Robert Dooley is home from London, Ky., where he has been attending school at S. B. M. S.—Millard Anglin is clearing a big new ground this spring.—Mrs. Mary Baker, who has been expected to die for some time, was laid to rest Saturday in the family burying ground. She leaves a husband and three small children and a host of friends and

other relatives. The family have our deepest sympathy in this sad hour.—Jas. Davidson was visiting on Horse Lick Sunday.—Grant Abrams and Lawrence Powell of Kingston were in this part last week trading mules.—Jesse Baker was in Threelinks Sunday.

CLAY COUNTY

Vine

Vine, March 12.—The much needed telephone line thru this community will be completed in a few weeks.—Mr. and Mrs. Esau Howard are visiting relatives in Hamilton, O.—Herbert Pennington spent Wednesday night with his cousin on Pigeon Roost branch.—On February 15 Aunt Rebecca Pennington enjoyed a nice birthday dinner at the home of her son, Isaac, given by her many relatives and friends.—Lizzie Pennington entertained the following guests at her home last Tuesday: Mrs. Martha Rice, Mrs. M. L. Ferguson, Mrs. Susan Pennington and her daughter, Leona.—Married at the bride's home, March 10, Felix Ward to Miss Virginia Wilson. May their lives be long and happy.—H. H. Rice made a business trip to Manchester last Saturday.

MADISON COUNTY

Clay Lick

Clay Lick, March 14.—Mr. and Mrs. Carlos Johnson of Silver Creek were guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Botkins, Saturday and Sunday.—Howard and John Payne spent Saturday night with relatives here.—Eliza Grant was visiting at Boones Gap Saturday night.—T. C. Holt of Rockcastle passed thru here last week enroute for Garrard county.—Walford Logsdon, who has been at Irvine for some time, has returned home.—Mrs. Haggard Grant and children spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. John Milholl in Garrard.—Taylor Botkins and sons were visiting relatives here last Sunday.—Volly Williams, who cut his foot some time ago with an ax is getting along nicely.—John Allen is being visited by a nephew from Missouri.—Farmers are busy plowing and sowing oats. Few tobacco beds are being sown in this section.—The Estridge school, which begun March 2, is having good attendance, with our successful teacher, Mrs. Eliza Ogg.

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Walnut Meadow

Walnut Meadow, March 15.—Mr. and Mrs. Ben Brown, Jr., of Thompson, Clark county, were visiting relatives here a few days ago.—Miss Anna Kimbrell of Blue Lick spent last week at the home of her brother, Edd Kimbrell.—Mrs. E. F. Ogg, who has been sick so long, is much improved.—Mr. and Mrs. Harvey James of Richmond spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Anderson.—The majority of the people of this neighborhood went to Berea last night to hear Mr. Rhodeheaver and his sister, Miss Ruth, sing.

Blue Lick

Blue Lick, March 13.—Ike Davis is very feeble yet from the effects of his numerous operations and long confinement.—During the last two years he has undergone six operations, aggregating \$1,300.—Quite a number of lambs are making their

appearance. Many sheep growers are holding their crop of last year's wool. And some tobacco growers are using their crops as fertilizer in their fields and gardens.—Jennie Franklin (colored) the champion washerwoman of this vicinity deserves cognizance as an example of honesty, frugality and punctuality. She has washed for the same families in this vicinity for five, ten, and twenty-five years and, judging from her former record and physical ability, she is liable to continue fifty years more.—Mr. Christopher of Berea College taught Sunday-school at Blue Lick, Sunday, March 12, after an omission of several Sundays. We are glad to welcome him back.—A large acreage of early garden vegetables have been planted in this section.—The big industry, recently opened in Pigg Hollow in the lake, now under construction as a water supply for Berea College, is calling a great many of the laboring class from this section. F. A. Campbell is moving to Pigg Hollow to work for the contractors building the lake; Oscar Kimbrell and Allie Carter have jobs there also.

Panola

Panola, March 15.—The Rev. Daugherty of Missouri, has just closed a week's meeting at the Baptist church.—The Rev. C. Isaacs preached at Knob Lick, Saturday night, Sunday and Sunday night.—Clay Wilson has purchased the Roland Richardson property and Mr. Richardson has purchased and moved to a farm in Horn's River.—A. P. Alcorn has moved to the Melvin Kindred farm.—Joe Cox of Forest (Continued on Page Six)

DO YOU HUNT? IF SO, YOU NEED THE CHASE MAGAZINE

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NORMAL—The school which trains both rural and city teachers, with special attention given to rural teaching. Equal standing with State Normals, and graduates are given state certificates, 1-year, 3-year and 4-year courses. Six-year course beyond the common branches for B.Ped.

ACADEMY—The Preparatory course, four years, is the straight road to College. The English course of two years is designed for those who do not expect to teach nor go through College. It gives the best general education for those who cannot go further in school.

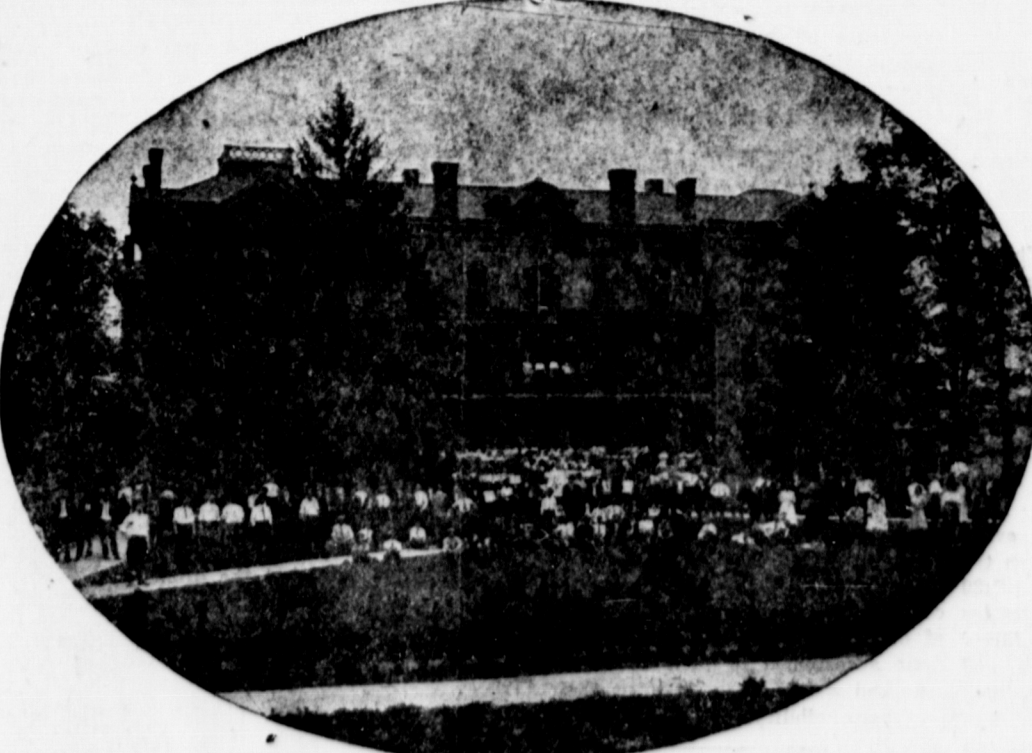
VOCATIONAL—Professional courses combined with literary subjects. For young men: Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Blacksmithing, Painting and Commerce. For young women: Home Science, Sewing, Nursing, Bookkeeping and Stenography.

FOUNDATION SCHOOL—General education in the common branches for students of good mental ability, above 15 years of age, who have been deprived of the advantages of early education.

MUSIC—Cabinet Organ, Piano, Singing, Theory, Band and Orchestra. A fine opportunity to become a good musician at a very low cost.

COST OF LIVING. By good business management and studied economy, the College is able to reduce the cost of living in Berea to the lowest possible figure. The times are working hard against us and the constant battle with the high cost of all commodities is a trying one, but thus far the College has won. Tuition is free, incidental fee \$5, \$6, and \$7 a term, according to the course taken, room and board for about \$125 a year and many other valuable and necessary additions to the student's school life, such as gymnasium, athletics, hospital and lectures are free. All students from the mountains above fifteen years of age, of good character, studious habits and a willingness to work are invited and will find a whole-hearted welcome to Berea, but they must make reservations in advance.

Write for a Catalogue and book of Chief Regulations, to the College Secretary, MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Kentucky.



Ladies Hall and Main Dining Room

Cost Exceedingly Low WITHIN THE REACH OF THE POOR

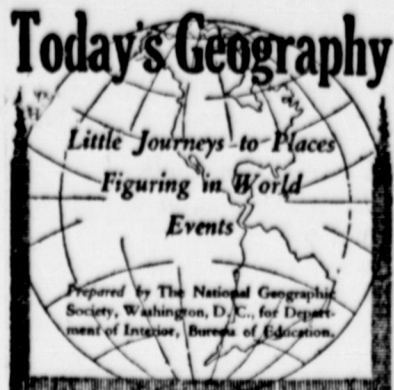
Any ambitious boy or girl in the mountains can go through Berea College, or any of the Allied Departments, for \$150 a year. As each student is required to do some work, the above amount is reduced by the amount of work performed. A student of energy and reliability can greatly reduce the cash payment by work, but no student may expect to work out his entire expenses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE and may be in cash or labor credits or both.

EXPENSES FOR THE WINTER TERM

	Men	Women
Incidental fee for the term	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.00
Room upkeep for the term	8.40	8.40
Board, 6 weeks	16.50	15.00
Amount due first of term	\$30.90	\$29.40
Board, 6 weeks, due middle of term	\$16.50	\$15.00
Total for term	\$47.40	\$44.40

For Vocational and Foundation students, subtract \$1.00 from the above incidental fee. For College students, add \$1.00. Every student must send \$4.00 deposit in advance, otherwise, room will not be reserved. Commerce, Stenography, Typewriting and Penmanship are from 50c. to \$1.00 a week extra. Music is also from 50c. to \$1.00 a week extra.



TRIESTE: A PLUM OF THE ADRIATIC DISPUTE

Trieste is one of the major Adriatic plums in dispute between Italy and the newly formed Jug-Slav state, the kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

Though Trieste was Austrian, except for a brief interval from the fourteenth century until the World war dissipated the Austrian empire, the city has had a marked effect upon Italian history. Its chief importance to Austria was commercial, for it was the dual monarchy's only great seaport.

Tired of a double allegiance to Venice and to Aquileia, Trieste requested that she be annexed to Austria in 1382. Leopold the pious was on the Austrian throne. He was a rival to King James of England in being "the wisest fool in all Christendom." Though he expanded his territory elsewhere, the only acquisition of consequence was that of Trieste, won through no effort on his part. Thus Austria gained what was destined to become not only a seaport of importance, but also a channel for exerting frequent influence upon the affairs of Italian towns and their rulers.

The city is situated on the Gulf of Trieste, 367 miles southwest of Vienna by rail. It lies on the seaward slope of the Karst, or Carso, a strip of limestone hills extending inland from 60 to 90 miles, furrowed with ravines and pierced by caverns, into which many small streams disappear.

Not far from Trieste, at Briscicci, is the Grotto Gigantea, a stalactite cave, where tourists throng to see the "Great Dome," spreading over a subterranean cavity nearly as long as the United States capitol and a hundred feet higher than the capitol dome.

Despite its inclusion in Austrian territory, Trieste's population and architecture are Italian. It was the Terzeste of Roman history, and today the walls and pillars of a Roman temple may be seen encaused in the cathedral of San Giusto, a highly composite structure which also has built into it three adjacent structures of the sixteenth century—a Christian basilica, a baptistery and a Byzantine church.

Traces of Trieste's early history were to be found before the war in the Museo Lapidario, which contains many Roman antiquities from the vicinity.

SAN SALVADOR: DEFIER OF EARTHQUAKES

San Salvador, scene of recent earthquake shocks, is the capital of the smallest and most populous of Central American republics. The city is no stranger to the twin terrors of earthquake and volcano.

Within ten seconds an earthquake all but destroyed it in 1854, another laid it low in 1873, and that of 1917, when millions of dollars' worth of property was destroyed, is still remembered.

In spite of these fateful blows from nature, and devastating waves of man-made revolutions, San Salvador today is reckoned among the important cities of the mid-continent. It has a population of 60,000. Its manufactured products include soap, cigars, candles, cotton cloth and spirits; and its compulsory education laws, university, theaters and scientific institutions attest its regard for culture.

Izalco, perhaps the most famous volcano of the San Salvador republic, belched forth from a fine old hacienda in 1770, and ever since has tirelessly thrown aloft its mighty volume of ashes and gases. With the regularity of a mammoth natural timepiece it is said not to have missed a rumbling, luminous explosion within any half-hour for a century and a half; hence its nickname, the "Lighthouse of Salvador."

Of San Miguel, occasionally active, one writer said, after seeing the eruption of 1848: "It is difficult to conceive a grander natural object than this volcano. Its base is shrouded in densest green, blending with the lighter hues of the grasses which succeed the forest. Above these the various

colors melt imperceptibly into each other. First comes the rich amber of the scorine, and then the silver tint of the newly-fallen ashes at the summit; and still above all, floating in heavy opalescent volumes, or rising like a plume to heaven, is the smoke, which rolls up eternally from its incandescent depths."

There is a lake in the republic, Ilopango, supposed to lie in the bed of an old volcanic crater. Out of this lake a volcanic island arose to a height of 150 odd feet 30 years ago.

Though in no single instance, perhaps, was a great city buried, the constant exhalations of Salvador volcanoes and infolding processes of its earthquakes gradually submerged remains of a pre-Columbian civilization. These traces just now are beginning to reveal to patient students fascinating facts about this ancient "New World."

Curious pyramids and ramparts betoken a civilization known as Mayan, even before the region was settled by the Pipiles, an early Mexican speaking people. From such slender threads as the fact that steps of these prehistoric temples are higher than they are wide, must science piece out the relations of the various ancient states and cities that flourished on this continent during the balcyon days of Egypt, Phoenicia and China, on the other side of the globe.

RHODESIA: THE LAND OF MEN, WILD BEASTS AND NATURAL BEAUTY

Africa, not so long ago regarded, for the most part, as a "sepulcher of the world's most daring explorers," now engages the attention of the world because of its vast natural resources and its industrial possibilities.

Material furnished the National Geographic society by R. D. Parsons, is the basis for the following description of Rhodesia:

"Interior Rhodesia must be traversed by native carriers over mountains, through primeval forest, across rivers, through almost impenetrable jungle and underbrush, in peril from elephants, lions, leopards, hyenas, serpents, the tsetse fly, wild men as well as wild beasts. Each carrier has a mail bag of 50 pounds. On an average carriers make 25 miles a day, and even on runs of 6,000 miles, from Broken Hill to Abercorn, they are seldom more than an hour behind schedule time and generally only half that. They make better time in the wet season than in the dry as, in the wet, they travel in bare feet, while in the dry the earth is baked, the ground is hot like 'The Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes,' and they are compelled to wear sandals.

"There is one great drawback to the wet; no material has yet been produced that can resist African rain. It laughs at the average rubberized fabrics. One of the few partly successful materials is a peculiarly woven canvas made in England, and even when mail bags of this material are opened, the contents are simply pulp—valueless, and frequently undecipherable. Glazed paper suffers most; why, I do not know. I suppose it is the combination of heat and water.

"The plunge of Victoria Falls on the Zambezi is three times that of our Niagara; the roar is heard for 19 miles, and the column of vapor is miles high. In the dialect of Mashonaland and Matabeleland, its name means 'the water that smokes.'

"From Kasempa to Livingstone (Victoria Falls) is 580 miles, from Livingstone to Bulawayo 290, and from Kasempa to Cape Town 2,300 miles. The fauna of Rhodesia is wonderful; think of 17 kinds of antelopes!

"Although the tsetse fly is an abominable pest, it takes second place as a destroyer of property value to our American pest, the boll weevil. A singular peculiarity of the first named consists in its habit of biting human beings, horses and oxen on the feet. When animals are shipped from Cape Town to North Rhodesia, the shipping is done at night, because, unlike the mosquito, the tsetse fly works only in the daytime. It prefers to work on the legs, and in case of horses these are done up in paraffin and cloth. It should be understood that this foe to man and beast is confined to certain districts."

HOW ARMAGEDDON PROFITED PERSIA

That exceedingly ill wind, the World war, blew much good to one nation, Persia, for the higher price of silver doubled her capital, made her raw materials sought after by the world, and removed her from comparative isolation to a place among commercial nations of high importance. Writing to the National Geographic society concerning this rejuvenated ancient land, Ella C. Sykes says:

"Persia is one of the oldest empires in existence. It has been a kingdom for 25 centuries—ever since Cyrus the Great, about 550 B. C., conquered Media and united the country to his under the name of Persia. It has had many glorious episodes in its long history; has produced the great teacher Zoroaster; such world-famous poets as Firdaws, Omar Khayyam, Saadi and Hafiz, and such great soldiers and rulers as Darius I, Shapur I and Shah Abbas.

"Again and again the empire has been a prey to anarchy; again and again conquering hosts have swept through the country. Alexander the Great having many a successor, the most destructive conqueror being Genghis Khan with his hordes of savage Mongols—a leader who boasted that he had slain thirteen millions of his fellow creatures.

"The center of the country is a great plateau, rising from 2,000 to 6,000 feet, and crossed by frequent chains of mountains, while a lofty mountain barrier bounds it on the north and south.

"In the whole Persian empire there were in 1910 only six miles of railway, and only four roads, their total length amounting to fewer than 800 miles. There is only one navigable river, the Karun, that flows into the head of the Persian Gulf, and on this sea the so-called ports are merely open roadsteads, at which cargo cannot be landed in stormy weather.

"The merchandise of Persia is practically carried on the backs of camels, mules and donkeys, a slow and expensive mode of transport.

"The Persian is of Aryan stock, and has the same words as ourselves for father, mother, brother and daughter (pidar, madar, bradar, and dukhtar), and the construction of his language is like that of English.

"Many Persians have no home life in the usual sense of the word. A Persian house is divided into the bironi, or men's apartments, and the anderoon, or part consecrated to the women. A strong door, set in a high blank wall, gives entrance to a narrow passage that leads into a square courtyard on which open several rooms. Here the men live, and here they usually entertain their friends, while their women dwell in rooms set round an inner courtyard, the only entrance to which is through the bironi.

"As a Persian is instructed from earliest youth that a woman's advice is of no account—in fact the priests tell him that he had better do the exact opposite of what a woman counsels—it can be understood that as a rule he has no exalted opinion of his wife or wives, and seldom turns to them for companionship."

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA: BORN ABOARD FREIGHT TRAINS

Amid the disorders of Central Europe one new nation affords a conspicuous exception to the chaos, strife and revolutions prevalent on all sides of her. That nation is Czecho-Slovakia.

The inception of this new nationality from a racial unit of ancient and distinguished lineage is a modern romance comparable to the crusades of the middle ages.

Early in 1918 the intrepid Czech warriors started out from the Kiev district of western Russia in railway cars, some of which were decorated with the slogan, "From War to War Around the World."

At that time it looked as though the summer of 1918 would find them in Champagne or the Argonne, joined with the thousands of their compatriots who were already fighting in the allied armies to down the Hun. But a strange combination of circumstances delayed them in Siberia through the short summer of long days and the long winter of little sunshine.

A communication follows from Maynard Owen Williams, first American correspondent with the spectacular analysis of the Czecho-Slovaks across Siberia:

"Xenophon had a fine trip, if one is to judge from the accounts of his favorite press agent, and Napoleon and Sherman have made famous excursions, but when it comes to the world encircling vision of the tourist bureau writer, and the doggedness of death, the wonderful Czechs take the palm.

"The war found them about as enthusiastic in their friendship for William Hohenzollern and his Potsdam confederates as they were for the Hapsburg house that betrayed them centuries ago, after they magnanimously joined the Austrians in the repulse of the hordes from Asia that then threatened Europe.

"Their going over to the enemy was one of the reasons why Germany's southern neighbor failed to pick up rapidly amid the heavy traffic that resulted from the mobilization of Europe.

"Whole regiments of them went over to the foe. Other thousands were shot down by their Austrian companions in arms, and all their organizations were heavily officered by the Germans or Magyars, whose methods and aims they hated. Thousands of them escaped to Russia, where they were sent to the cold of Siberia or the malaria of the Tashkent region as prisoners of war.

"Many of them entered the Russian army under Kerensky, but with the signing of the Brest-Litovsk treaty, they lost faith in their Russian companions in arms and with a spirit of loyalty to the cause of freedom that no other group surpassed, they set out from Russia to cross Siberia, the Pacific, America, the Atlantic and France, to hurl themselves once more against their oppressors and traditional foes.

"When I met them their 78 trains were strung out from the Ukraine to Lake Balkal, all moving toward the port of Vladivostok.

"The Bolsheviks walked into the trap which they had themselves prepared, for had they lived up to their promises, the Czechs would have all been in Vladivostok by July. When the Reds attempted to disarm the Czecho-Slovak expedition, the Bohemians refused to be as meek as the anti-Bolsheviks usually were then, and the result was a continent saved for democracy while the world was hunting through its atlas to find out who these fighting men with the strange name really were, and what they were doing so far from home."



DOMINANT WOMAN

"THERE'S much truth in the old saying that a bachelor is merely half a man," observed the professor. "I suppose you are trying to take a fall out of me because I don't get married," said the low-browed man. "It may be true that a bachelor is only a half a man, but when he accumulates a wife, he's usually only a quarter of a man, or maybe one-eighth. The more I see of married men, the more thankful I am that I have never loomed up at the altar with an orange wreath on my head."

"Old Doolittle has been married a long time, and he's got so used to being bossed by his wife that he doesn't know what to do when she isn't around. If you offered to lend him \$5 he'd say he'd have to consult Eliza Jane about it. One time, when his wife was away, visiting, he ate about a peck of green cucumbers, and the colic shut him up like a folding bed. It was the worst case I ever saw. I heard him yelling for the police, and when I rushed over there and saw him on the floor, with his feet clasped across the back of his neck, I phoned for a doctor at once. We put him to bed, and the agony that man endured was sickening. And as he rolled around there, expecting to go off the books every minute, he kept saying, 'What will Eliza Jane say when she hears I called in a doctor?'

"After his wife came back, I was over at their house one night, and she roasted me to a crisp for sending for a doctor. She said that if I had the first instincts of a gentleman I'd pay the bill, for I wasn't authorized to call in a sawbones, and she didn't want one in the house. Doolittle sat there and heard his wife roasting me until my whiskers curled and, although he knew the doctor saved his life, he never said a word.

"After I left the house, he sneaked out and overtook me, and told me he was sorry for what had happened, but experience had taught him that it's no use to butt in when his wife has the floor.

"Gooseworthy came over this morning while I was feeding the cows, and told me a tale of woe. His wife has about five hundred female relations, aunts and step-sisters and cousins and such people, and she keeps the house full of them all the time. He has to sleep on a sanitary couch in the hall, while his own feather bed is occupied by an aunt who weighs about 400 pounds. He has a comfortable rocking chair he bought for his own private use, and now he never gets a whack at it. His wife's step-sister, who brought her tortoise-shell cat along, is always using it. He said he was getting plumb disgusted with such a condition of affairs, but he didn't know what to do.

"I asked him why he didn't read the authorized version of the riot act to his wife, and tell her to ship all those relatives out of the house. He seemed shocked at the suggestion. 'You don't know what you're talking about,' he said. 'You've never been married.'

"The queer thing about it is that Gooseworthy is a great stickler for his rights when he's away from home. He's as sassy as a bobcat, and will fight at the drop of the hat if anybody tries to impose on him. He walks with his head back and his chest out in front of him, but as soon as he reaches his own front gate he begins to look so blamed abject that the neighbors pity him.

"Then, there's old Major Sendorff, who distinguished himself on many a crimson battlefield. He has courage enough for three regiments. But he married the Widow Bunkum a couple of years ago and she makes him do the family washing, and hang the clothes on the line, and I suppose he toes the ironing, too. I could tell you of a hundred such cases."

"I suppose you could," sighed the professor, "but I don't care for sensational fiction."

Russia.

The Russian empire, prior to the world war, comprised 3,764,586 square miles. Cyclopedists divide this territory, one-sixth of the world, into four parts. Russia in Europe (including Poland and Finland), the Caucasus, Siberia, Russian Central Asia. Russia in Europe has an area of 1,011,632 square miles.

His Status.

"What do you know about the high cost of living?"
"Nothing. I'm merely existing."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

How Would You Like to See What Irvin Norwood (Pa.) Saw?

"One customer told me that after using one large package of Rat-Snap, he got FORTY-EIGHT dead rats. How many more dead he couldn't see, he doesn't know. Remember rats breed fast and destroy dollars' worth of property." 35c, 65c, \$1.25.

Sold and guaranteed by
Porter-Moore Drug Co.
Hensley & Davidson

The Prodigal Village

By
Irving Bacheller
Illustrations by
IRWIN MYERS



Mr. Bacheller wrote this story for you

He knows your confusion, your doubts and your worry at the trend of present-day affairs. And in this tale he shows the clash of the new, corroding, materialistic aims with the old, sturdy, strengthening American ideals that bend and quiver but still hold us steadfast to the good. It is not a story of adventure or mystery and its thrills are not of the breath-taking sort; but they grip you nevertheless and leave you with that pleasurable glow which comes from faith renewed and optimism reestablished. It is a page from the red tablets of human, daily life, transcribed and embellished by a master artist.

Will appear as a serial in these columns.

Get the Opening Installment!

Versatile.

William Lyon Phelps, professor of English literature at Yale, declares he gets credit for only 25 per cent of the after dinner speeches he actually makes.

"Every time I accept an invitation to speak I really make four addresses," he says. "First is the speech I prepare in advance. That is pretty good. Second is the speech I really make. Third is the speech I make on the way home, which is the best of all, and fourth is the speech the newspapers next morning say I made, which bears no relation to any of the others."



ROADS HARD ON AUTO TIRES

Yearly Cost to Owners of Cars Is Something Like \$1,000,000,000 in Wear.

A great deal has been said and written, in discussing the roads and road building in the United States, about the wear and tear of automobiles on the roads, but a brand-new element seems to have been brought in by the director of roads of the American Automobile association, who suggests consideration of the wear and tear of the roads on automobiles. Automobile traffic now wears out something like 40,000,000 tires a year, costing automobile owners something like \$1,000,000,000; and on the roads as they now are, it can be argued, from data already accumulated, that the tractive resistance, otherwise wear and tear, varies from 20 pounds or less on one kind of road to 300 pounds or more on another. The consumption of gasoline also is said to vary with the character of the road on which an automobile is traveling. The idea is surprising, but it seems not impossible that a considerable part of the cost of building a national system of roads that would produce the least possible wear and tear on automobiles would be balanced by the decreased expense for tires.

BE CAREFUL WITH LANTERNS

Little, Flickering Flame Has It in Its Power to Destroy Anything of Inflammable Character.

These are the days of lanterns in the barn night and morning. It is well to remember that this little, flickering flame has in it the power to destroy your home and all you have brought together in a lifetime. So never set it down in the barn, but hang it up securely. A wire running the length of the barn with a common harness snap on it, makes a safe holder. Better still, is an electric light system!

Local Page

News of Berea and Vicinity,
Gathered from a Variety
of Sources.

Mrs. C. D. Lakes and little daughter of Ravenna were visiting Rev. and Mrs. Holder at the first of the week.

W. H. Duncan of Latonia and Mrs. Pat Kearns of Winchester were called to Berea last week to see their mother, Mrs. Mary J. Duncan, who is very sick at her home west of town.

The contractors are getting busy on the dam which is to be constructed in Pigg Hollow for Berea College water system.

Quite a number of people from Richmond and various places around Berea were in town Monday evening for the Rhodeheaver concert.

Mrs. E. A. Bender, with her mother, Mrs. Scrivner, and sister, Miss Rea, spent from Thursday until Saturday with relatives in Cincinnati.

Those from a distance who attended the funeral of Alex Black were: Homer Johnson, Bloomington, Ill.; T. J. Black, Akron, O.; Mrs. W. H. Duncan and son, Jack, Latonia, Ky.; Mrs. Bob Parman, London, Ky.; Mr. and Mrs. James E. Black, Lexington.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R.

Berea, Ky.	
Northbound Trains	
No. 34 Cincinnati	3:56 a. m.
No. 38 Cincinnati	1:02 p. m.
No. 32 Cincinnati	6:03 p. m.
Southbound Trains	
No. 31 Atlanta	12:22 a. m.
No. 33 Atlanta	12:26 p. m.
No. 37 Knoxville	12:48 p. m.

NEW SCHEDULE OF THE BEREA-RICHMOND AUTO LINE

Leave Richmond	7:00 a. m.
Leave Berea	10:00 a. m.
At night after the Arrival of Cincinnati and Louisville trains (new trains), we	
Leave Richmond	8:00 p. m.
Leave Berea	8:45 p. m.

Estill Jones and family have moved to the Hensley property on Center street.

Chester Parks has a severe cold and is unable to be at his place of business today.

J. F. McKinney has bought the Berea Hotel from Irvine Brothers and the latter have bought his farm.

Mrs. J. Q. Scrivner and daughter of Irvine were visiting in Berea last week.

Mrs. Laura Jones has added to the attractiveness of her store by having it completely redecorated.

THE RAG MAN

shouts "Ole Close! Ole Close!" but the Ladies of the Christian Church say

"NEW CLOTHES! NEW CLOTHES!" and for Easter, too!

On Saturday, March 26, come to Seale's Restaurant with your purse and walk out happy with your purchase. If your purse is full, you may buy a dainty negligee for yourself or a hand embroidered frock for the baby. For a smaller sum you may have a cake, a pie, a bag of doughnuts, a plate of candy, a dressed hen, a jar of preserves or an Easter Egg for the tiny Miss.

Receipts of the Bazaar will go into the fund the Ladies' Aid is busily engaged in raising to help in the building of a new church.

UNION CHURCH

Dr. Hutchins will speak in Union church next Sunday at 11:00 a. m. upon "Moral Values" (topic postponed from last Sunday). On Thursday evening, at 7:30, favorite texts and hymns.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH

The Bible School attendance for March 13, was 99. Let's make it 125 next Sunday, March 20. If you are not in Bible School, we invite you to come on. The general topic is "Jesus on the Cross."

There will be a business session of the membership preceding the sermon next Lord's Day, March 20, and as this is of importance you are urged to be present.

9:45 Bible School.
10:00-10:30 Lesson Period.
10:45 Closing.
11:00 Song Service.
11:15 Communion.
Business Session.
11:30 Sermon by Pastor.
Let's get busy.

ALEX M. BLACK

Alex M. Black was the eldest child of D. N. and Barbara Black, deceased. Alex was born in Knox county, October 11, 1859, and when a young man moved with his parents to Madison county. Alex had lived a nice, quiet life and was loved by all who knew him. Two years ago he came to Berea and made his home with his sister, Mrs. J. H. Jackson. He was taken ill with bronchial pneumonia and lived just one week. He died Saturday, March 12, at 4:20 p. m. Burial took place in Richmond cemetery, Monday, March 14, pall bearers were his nephews, Justus and Cecil Jackson, Leon Isaacs, Homer Johnson, W. R. Black, Jr., and Orris Moore. He is survived by five brothers, John C., W. R. and C. L. Black of Richmond, Ky., T. J. Black, Akron, O., and Jas. E. Black of Lexington, and two sisters, Mrs. Nannie Johnson, Bloomington, Ill., and Mrs. J. H. Jackson, of Berea.

WHOOPIING COUGH VACCINE

I wish to announce to the citizens of Berea and vicinity that there has been perfected a vaccine for whooping cough which is effective not only in preventing but also in curing the disease. This vaccine may be had if your doctor will write to the State Board of Health at Louisville. At present there will be a small charge for the vaccine, but in the near future the Board will be able to supply it free. Don't let your children suffer with whooping cough when this vaccine is available.

The State Board is also ready to announce that the treatment for rendering children immune to diphtheria is ready and may be had also if your doctor will write for it. This treatment, too, will cost a small sum.

Lillian N. South,
State Bacteriologist.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to thank our many friends and neighbors for the kindness shown during the sickness and death of our dear brother.

We especially want to thank Mrs. Holder, the pianist, and Prof. Edwards, Mr. Dick, Mrs. Gabbard and Miss Ora for the beautiful hymns. We also wish to thank Brother Cunningham and Brother Hudspeth for their comforting words in this hour of our troubles.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Jackson and the Black brothers.

Millinery Opening! Friday and Saturday March 25-26, 21

AT MRS. LAURA JONES' STORE
Corner Chestnut & Parkway
Berea, Kentucky

Exclusive styles, ladies, in Pattern and Trimmed Hats will be shown you on Friday and Saturday, March 25-26. All styles in Sport Hats, School Hats, Street Hats, Suit Hats and Dress Hats. The "niftiest" thing on the market, that's what we have to show you. And the price, as well as the style, is right. You are cordially invited, Friday and Saturday before Easter.

MRS. LAURA JONES

JACKSON STREET LEAGUE

The Jackson Street League will meet with Dr. and Mrs. G. H. Felton on Monday, March 21, at 7:30 p. m. All residents of Jackson Street are requested to attend.

JOHN J. PONDER

John J. Ponder was born September 20, 1852, at Manchester in Clay county, Kentucky, and departed this life, February 10, 1921, at the age of 68 years, 4 months and 20 days.

He leaves a widow, a daughter and three sons. Since boyhood he has been a member of the Missionary Baptist church. At the time of his death he was identified with the church near Wallacetown.

The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. C. E. Vogel at the home at Slate Lick, south of Berea. Burial took place in the Berea Cemetery.

Ice Cream

Ice cream is a delicate food, especially for children—and, in fact, for the whole family. We cordially invite you to visit our store. Let us serve you with a delicious Sundae, Cream Soda, Frosted Root Beer, Malted Milk. We want to please you. We can furnish you Ice Cream, any kind and quantity you wish for your home, socials, or club meetings. It is a convenience and easily prepared dessert, and economical. Let us serve you the kind that everyone likes.

HIGH-GRADE CONFECTIONS
OUR SPECIALTY

R. R. HARRIS

Main Street, Berea, Ky.

IT'S TRUE!

The Statement I Make, "WE DON'T COBBLE SHOES," WE MAKE THEM AS GOOD AS NEW, using only the BEST of material and working honestly to our customer's interest. Prices the lowest, service the quickest, and the best of treatment. Open from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m.

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REAL ESTATE

BEREA - KENTUCKY

Roosevelt Said:

"Extravagance robs character; train youth away from it. On the other hand, the habit of saving money, while it stiffens the will, also brightens the energies. If you would be sure that you are beginning right, begin to save."

Help your children to begin right by opening a Savings Account for them. See that they add to it regularly. It will help them to be frugal and thrifty.

We Give Special Attention to
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All kinds of bulk Garden
Seeds ready for sale.

First Car of Seed Oats being
unloaded to-day.

Come now and get Seed
Potatoes, all varieties.

Come on to our store
The coming crowd is growing daily

Quick Service is Our Motto

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In Welch Block

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Listen to Honest Abe

BELOW ARE A FEW OF OUR SPECIALS

White Loaf Flour, white as snow, per bag	\$1.25
All Kinds of Seed Potatoes, per bu.	2.00
Best Mill Feed, per bag	\$2.20 and 2.25
Best Clover Hay, genuine clover, per 100	1.50
No. 1 Timothy Hay, per 100	1.50
Some Good Hay, per 100	\$1.00 to 1.25
Car of Seed Oats just arrived.	
Car of Seed Potatoes rolling now.	

A. B. Cornett & Sons

Main Street - Berea, Kentucky

Tinning, Plumbing, Roofing

I am ready to do all kinds of work in these lines, and shall be pleased to figure with you on your jobs.

ALL WORK WILL BE WELL DONE

HUGH LOGAN

BEREA KENTUCKY

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REAL ESTATE AGENTS
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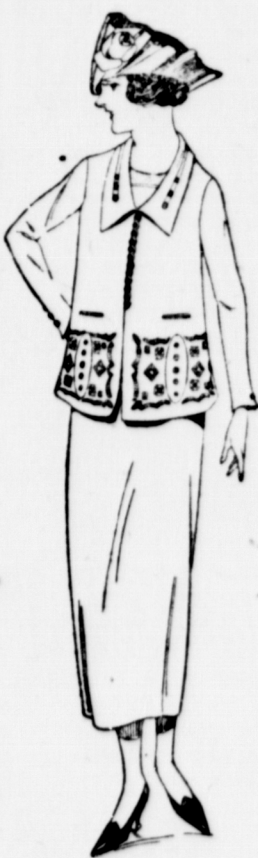
Skirts, Coats and

Blouses

THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY

March 17th, 18th and 19th

Jennie B. Fish Co.



THE CITIZEN

A non-partisan family newspaper published every Thursday by
BEREA PUBLISHING CO. (Incorporated)

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Editor J. O. LEHMAN, Associate Editor and Business Manager
Entered at the postoffice at Berea, Ky., as second class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
One year, \$1.50; six months, 85 cents; three months, 50 cents. Payable in advance.
Foreign Advertising Representative, The American Press Association.

Springtime and Production

Every cloud has a silver lining, and the beautiful, mild weather throughout the winter and the early opening of spring are the silver linings to the dark clouds that overshadowed the farmers last fall. Crops sold below cost, money was "tight" and the situation became depressing. Everything looked gloomy, but the mild weather cut in two the demands for high priced coal. Stock thrived on half the ordinary amount of food, people wore thread-bare clothes with comparative comfort, and the far-sighted enjoyed an abundance of canned fruits and vegetables. Farmers do not have much money just now, but they have lived comfortably, and the Lord never started them out with a more hopeful year than the year of 1921.

Spring is the time to start production. Production is that part of our economic life which makes possible the comfort and prosperity of the people as a whole. Inflated prices, artificial production, excess of luxuries usually bring temporary prosperity, but they are not enduring. The farmer is the great food producer. The world looks to him for a living, and the spring is the only time he can begin to produce. In the spring, before the blossoms come, he should prune and spray his fruit trees, he should clear the soil, turn the turf, repair his fences, and get everything ready for crop producing. Those of us who have enjoyed canned fruit, preserves and home grown apples all winter know the pleasure of home production. The farmer is no parasite on society; he deals constantly with the fundamentals of life. Of all the heroes who have adorned the pages of history the costliest and most exquisite monument should be erected to the memory of the American farmer, but as monuments are usually erected to those who are dead, we must build to him a living monument in our hearts and lives and help him to make his work more attractive and his remuneration more sure.

Mob Violence and Patriotism

A group of unpatriotic, unchristian law-breakers have once more attempted to cover the fair name of Kentucky with shame. White citizens who have not yet learned the true meaning of patriotism have, by lynching a negro, stooped to more heinous crime than the one they tried to avenge.

One Richard James was on trial in Versailles for the murder of two white men in Woodford county. The jury could not come to an agreement and on the following night fifty armed men overpowered the jailor and lynched James. The jury was not treating the case lightly, as was evidenced by their report, for eleven members were for execution and one for life imprisonment. One man held out for life imprisonment because he could not bring his conscience to sanction capital punishment. Judge Stout immediately called a special term of court to retry the case, and there is every reason to believe that the next jury would have given the full extent of the law. But in the face of these facts this gang of defamers of home and country entered into a conspiracy against their country, their state, and their nation, and put to shame the very laws they are sworn, as citizens, to uphold.

Every patriotic citizen should join hands with Governor Morrow in his fight against mob violence and assist in every way possible in bringing to justice the men who took part in this shameful deed. The crime of the negro should not be condoned and everything pointed to an expeditious handling of the case in legal form. Outlawry never insures justice and always brings humiliation. The Citizen has never, and we hope will never, support a single degree of lawlessness. We believe in prompt action of courts and meeting out of justice to offenders; we also believe in turning a machinegun upon a mob that tries to wrest authority from the law of organized society. We congratulate Governor Morrow upon the stand he has taken and pray that he will continue the fight to the end.

The Twilight Gate.

The Yoneli gate at Nikko is magnificent. The ceiling of its entrance has a dragon gazing in eight directions, and the ceiling of the interior has a dragon gazing in four directions. The 12 pillars of the gate are of keyaki wood elaborately carved and inlaid with all kinds of precious woods. The beams are 20-cornered and each square is painted in minute designs. There are on this gate innumerable carvings of dragons and lions, all painted and lacquered profusely. One becomes so fascinated in studying the details that he tarries at the gate until the day wanes. Thus it has come to be called the Twilight Gate.—Florence Peltier in Asia Magazine.

Fleur-de-lis.

The fleur-de-lis is a heraldic device in armorial bearings of many countries, but is especially associated with the royal house of France. The design is based on the white lily, and shows three flowers joined together, the central one erect, and the other two bending outward. The shield of the kings of France was blue, powdered with golden fleur-de-lis. The standard of France in the days of the empire bore the device, but it has been abandoned since the days of the republic. Some people think the fleur-de-lis represents the white lily, the "flower de luxe" of Shakespeare. In Roman and Gothic architecture it is a favorite ornament.

Said About Women.

"Man is the dry land, and woman, she is the sea. For whosoever diggeth in the earth, he findeth out the substance of it. But he that diggeth in the water is for ever fighting its contrariness."—From "The Book of Arctamas." "If you describe a right woman in a laudable sense, she should have gentle softness, tender fear, and all those parts of life which distinguish her from the other sex."—Sir Richard Steele. "Last among the characteristics of woman is that sweet motherly love, with which nature has gifted her; it is almost independent of cold reason and wholly removed from all hope of reward."—Harder.

Nightmares Have Meaning.

Dreams are made up of symbolic notions which are, however, easily deciphered, for symbols mean the same thing all over the world and have always meant the same thing. A nightmare is nothing but a dream so symbolical that we cannot understand its meaning and the image it conjures up frightens us. As soon as a sufferer from frequent nightmares, however, learns to interpret them and understand their meaning, he ceases to have them or to be frightened by them.

Miners Quick to Heed Portents.

Owls and rats in a mine mean even more than rats aboard ship. So long as the owls flit about silently and the rats fraternize, steal lunches and destroy gloves and other unguarded apparel, all is serene and nothing worse than volatile but harmless profanity results; but when the rats leave or an owl hoots just one tiny little hoot every man jack in that mine does a marathon for the top. If nothing ensues it confirms his belief that a cave-in would have infallibly occurred had they not got out just in the nick of time. Meanwhile the operating company can do nothing more sensible than smilingly accept the loss incident to a temporary shut-down as one of the unpreventable incidents of the mining game.

Wood Carving Came From Egypt.

Wood carving was common in very early Egyptian sculpture. Some of the most realistic statues of the ancient empire were carved in wood, such as the so-called "Sheikh-el-Beled" and his wife, and a number of others. Wood was a convenient ground for polychromatic decoration; that is, treating the carved figure with a thin coating of plaster upon which the artist placed his colors. This art was very popular with Egyptian artists. In Greece wood carving probably was the earliest form of archaic sculpture. The later Greeks and Romans used it comparatively little, but among the most remarkable works of early Christian sculpture are the carved wooden doors of Santa Sabina, Rome.

THE PARABLE OF THE CLEAN HOG AND THE POSTOFFICE

Behold, there was an husbandman, which dealt in swine, and he invested the profits of his husbandry in yet other swine so that he prospered, and his animals were content and of a round and jolly aspect.

Now a certain favorite sow brought forth seven goodly sons and three fair daughters. Among these sons was one which surpassed all the others in comeliness and wisdom, and his mother set him above all her children, and he ruled over them and they obeyed him. And he flourished and waxed great, even as Joseph of old. And he was larger and had a greater appetite than all his brethren.

In the fullness of time it came to pass that he reached maturity and became a young hog. And he rejoiced in his strength and he said unto his mother, "Yea, give me thy blessing, and I will depart and go into a distant place, and see new scenes and travel in a foreign clime." And she blessed him and said, "Go." And he went.

On the first day of his travels he came unto a city, and the gates thereof being open, he entered in, and passed through the market place and before the doors of the money changers. And he drew nigh unto an house which is called a "post-office." And when he had looked and said, "Why doth not this man clean his stable?" And having an inquiring mind, and there being none to stay him, he entered and abode there for a little season. But becoming uncomfortable, he shook himself and said, "Yea, I like not this place," and being an hungered, he began to long for the flesh pots of home, and he returned to the house of his mother.

But his mother and his brethren saw him afar off, and smelled him, and they lifted up their voices and said, "Behold, our brother returneth, and is an hungered and cold, but wherefore smelleth he thus?"

And when that he had approached nigh unto them, they perceived that he was defiled with dust and spittle, and ashes and ancient spiders, and cobwebs and vermin, so that he was no longer worthy to associate with his kindred.

And one of his brethren, even the largest, arose and said, "Yea, the fool hath been to the postoffice, which hath not been swept for two administrations."

And they fell upon him and smote him, and he fled, and they pursued after him and smote him hip and thigh, and drove him forth, and set a mark upon him. And he became a wanderer and a vagabond upon the face of the earth.

It hath been known of all men that, "A new broom sweepeth clean," but this parable sheweth the converse—that an old broom sweepeth not at all.

—Alson Baker

Nobody Wants Bungler.

There's no place in progress for the bungler. The business man gets rid of the bungler as soon as he can. No organization wants the bungler on its rolls. Furthermore there's little excuse for the presence of such a nuisance. Above all there is no excuse for you to mess things up. You will do that occasionally in spite of yourself, because you are falsely reported, misunderstood or over-zealous. But you don't have to make a regular thing of it. Correct the past by a more careful present and you will be wiser through the mistake. So toe in, my boy, and make good. You have the world before you and your friends are waiting to help you celebrate the victory.—Grit.

Making Joss Sticks.

The composition of the candles called joss sticks, which are used in all the religious ceremonies of Buddhism, has long remained a mystery the preparation of the sticks being entrusted to certain persons chosen from a limited class. Not long ago, however, there was learned the manner of making joss sticks in Indo-China. A stem of bamboo is rolled into a preparation containing 14 different odoriferous drugs, two of which are significant, as showing a knowledge of chemical and physical properties. These are acetic, which serves to protect the sticks against the attacks of rats and mice, and camphor, which causes them to burn steadily without being periodically extinguished.

Few Have Seen Radium.

Radium is a metal that is described as having a white metallic luster. It has been isolated only once or twice, and few persons have seen it. It is ordinarily obtained from its ores in the form of sulphate, chloride or bromide, according to the United States geological survey, Department of the Interior, and it is in the form of these salts that it is usually sold and used. These are all white or nearly white substances, whose appearance is no more remarkable than that of common salt or baking powder. Tubes containing radium salts glow mostly because they include impurities which the radiations from the radium cause to give light. Radium minerals are very rarely, if ever, luminescent.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTES

E. F. Dizney, Principal

Last week John Miller gave united chapel some interesting phases of the Boy Scout Work.

Our Red Cross worker, Miss English, brought us greetings last week. She told us of the wonderful transforming influence of a faithful little girl.

The school board met Saturday night. Two things of vital concern were passed upon. First, that school would close at the end of the eighth month this year; second, that the employment of a principal would be postponed till the next regular meeting in April.

The Board recommended that the graduating class prepare no regular program for the occasion, but to put time and strength on the daily schedule of work in order to overcome the handicap of the shortened term.

Mrs. Ernest Campbell, Mrs. Will Clark, and Miss Beulah Young motored to Lexington a week ago.

Miss Minnie Pigg spent week-end with home folks at London last week.

In a way we regret that so many things have crowded into the Public School calling upon the children for money. This week we send \$60, the contribution of the school to the Kentucky Children's Home, Louisville.

Then the splendid movie, "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come." Then the climax of entertainments, the Rodeo concert. But we realize it is all for the good of the school.

The Parent-Teacher's Association met 2:30 Friday p. m. The president, Mrs. Godbey, was absent on account of the death of Dr. Godbey's brother, the vice president.

Brother Holder conducted the devotional exercises.

Children of the upper grades sang two patriotic selections.

Mrs. Frank Hayes then gave an interesting paper on "The Significance of the American Flag."

Mrs. Laura Gabbard then led the audience in singing "America."

Mrs. James Stephens gave a select reading with comments that were timely and helpful.

Mrs. W. C. Noble, Mrs. Ellen Mitchell and Miss Beulah Young, our genial hostesses, who contributed materially and spiritually to the pleasure of the social hour.

Everyone on the Public School campus has had it thoroly impressed upon his mind this week that baseball has put every other game in the shade for the time being.

Thursday morning a demonstration will be made in the auditorium showing what a Victrola can do for a school.

Money Saved!

By buying your Harness Supplies from Thoma, you get better goods for less money. Place your orders now. I am in position to supply your needs in leather goods. Make anything that can be made out of leather.

Try THOMA

Short Street Berea, Ky.

Quality that will appeal at prices that are right

Clothing
Shoes
Sweaters

For Men and Young Fellows



Glad to have you call

J. M. Coyle & Co.

Chestnut St., Berea, Ky.

Berea College Hospital

Best Equipment and Service at Lowest Cost. Wards for Men and for Women. Sun-Parlor, Private Rooms, Baths, Electric Service.

Surgery, Care in Child-birth, Eye, Nose and Ear
GENERAL PRACTICE

Come in and visit an establishment, which is a friend in need, and in reach of all the people.

ROBERT H. COWLEY, M.D., Physician
HARLAN DUDLEY, M.D., Physician
MARY S. WETMORE, M.D., Physician
MISS MARY LONGACRE, R.N., Superintendent
MISS HILDA SILBERMANN, R.N., Head Nurse

CHANGE IN RATES

Beginning March 1, the rates for board and room of private patients will be \$15 to \$18 per week. The rates for patients cared for in the wards will remain the same—\$1 per day.

By Order of Prudential Committee, Berea College

PUBLIC SALE!

As administratrix of the estate of Carlos E. Moore, deceased, I will offer for sale at the home place on Walnut Meadow Pike, five miles from Berea, on

Tuesday, March 22, 1921

promptly at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described property:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 60 Shoats, av. 120 lbs. home raised Durocs. | 1 Deering Mower, good as new |
| 2 Sows and Pigs | 2 Walking Cultivators |
| 7 Milk Cows | 1 Cutting Harrow |
| 1 Registered Shorthorn Bull Calf | 2 Vulcan Plows |
| 3 Registered Shorthorn Cows with male calves. | 1 Wheat Drill |
| 12 Yearling Steers | 1 two-Horse Corn Planter |
| 8 Calves | 2 Drag Harrows |
| 1 3-year-old Bay Mare, extra good | 1 Complete Set Shop tools |
| 1 aged Brood Mare, in foal to jack | 1 Silo Filler, one-half interest |
| 1 Bay Mare, seven yrs. old in foal to jack. | 10 Tons Timothy and Clover Hay |
| 1 Gray Buggy Mare | 100 Barrels of Corn |
| 1 Team, 4 and 5 years old, half Norman. | 1 Buggy and Harness |
| 1 Farm Wagon, Old Hickory | 1 Fairbanks-Morse Scales |
| 1 New Farm Wagon | 1 Wheat Fan |
| 1 Deering Binder, good as new | 1 Sled |
| | 1 Saddle and Bridle |
| | Miscellaneous Tools |
| | 1 Studebaker Six Automobile, run less than 1,600 miles. |

EVERY ARTICLE TO BE SOLD—NO BY-BIDDING

Terms liberal and made known on day of sale.

MRS. CARLOS E. MOORE, Administratrix

COL. JESSE COBB, Auctioneer Berea, Ky., Paint Lick Route

Battery Trouble

Does that old battery start your car?

If not, bring your trouble to us.

We rebuild all makes of batteries.

And we have for sale the "Lexington Oversize Battery" made in Lexington, Ky., with a two-year guarantee adjustment. Welding and auto repairing.

Call on us and give us a trial.

Dixie Auto Company

Phone 877

Main Street

Richmond, Ky.

Classified Advertisements

FOR RENT
Three furnished rooms. Apply 30 Boone street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE
A Registered Saddle Stallion and Good Jack. J. W. Herndon, Berea, Ky. 6t-42p.

HAY, HAY, HAY. Come with money and get it. \$1.00 a hundred, timothy or clover baled. Phone 30-H. James Todd, Paint Lick. 13t-40

MOTOR CYCLE FOR SALE
Best Indian Model; good condition. See Junior Edwards. 2t-39.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—
Garden tools, small laundry stove, china closet, bookcase, desk, Ford Touring car. Must sell quickly as we are moving to Ohio. J. O. Lehman, 48 Center street.

THREE BROOMS FOR \$1.00

On account of some flaw in workmanship these brooms are not sent out to our regular trade, but for service they will answer all requirements.

If you want a bargain, send a

dollar and we will send brooms post paid. 4t-40

BROOM INDUSTRY, BEREA COLLEGE

FARM FOR SALE

Thirty and one-half acres within 1 mile of College. Most beautiful building site in the community. Splendid tobacco barn, 40x48. Land well limed. Price \$3,500.

Also 25 acres at foot of Scaffold Cane Hill, mostly timber. Very fertile. Price \$450.00.

One Buick car, 1919, with new top and in good repair, for sale. Simon Muncy.—Advertisement.

Ancient Grandeur in the Kitchen.

In the days when the Roman empire was at its height, if you went into the culinary department of an elegant establishment you would find saucepans lined with silver and pails of various descriptions richly inlaid with arabesques in silver, and shovels very handsomely and intricately carved. Egg frames, too, that would cook 20 eggs at once, and pastry molds shaped like shells, and an infinite assortment of griddles, frying pans, cheese graters and tart dishes. The toilet tables of the Roman women were well supplied in the same lavish fashion. Ivory combs, perfumes, cosmetics, hairpins, even an elaborate hair net of gold, have been recently unearthed.

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

THE SOY BEAN

The soil requirements of soy beans are quite similar to those of corn, but the plants will make a satisfactory growth on poorer soil than corn. The best results, perhaps, are obtained on medium loams, although clay and sandy soils may be made to produce good crops. The soy bean does not require a well-drained soil, although a soil where water stands for a considerable length of time is not desirable. It is able to withstand a greater amount of moisture, however, than either cowpeas or corn. The soy bean is also decidedly drought resistant—much more so than the cowpea.

Soil Preparation

Soy beans succeed best on a thoroughly prepared soil. The land should be plowed early and deep, fitted, and then harrowed at intervals until the beans are planted. The young plants of soy beans are not able to push their way through a hard crust, as are corn and cowpeas. Thus, to insure a good stand, the seed should have a light covering of loose, mellow soil.

Fertilizers

The use of commercial fertilizers is recommended where sandy soil predominates or the soil is of low fertility. Where fertilizers are used good results have been obtained by using a dressing of stable manure or 200 to 300 pounds of acid phosphate. In using the commercial fertilizer it is well to apply broadcast before the beans are planted. Lime has been found almost invariably to increase the yield.

Inoculation

Soy beans, like other legumes, when well inoculated add much nitrogen to the soil. Natural inoculation now occurs quite generally throughout the soy-bean region in the southern United States. In localities, where the crop has not been previously grown, however, it is advisable to inoculate. Inoculation may be most certainly secured by applying soil from an old soy-bean field, using 300 to 500 pounds of soil to the acre, or by dusting the seed with such soil before sowing. Inoculation can be secured from any seed company handling soy beans.

Seeding and Cultivation

Soy beans may be sown at any time after danger of severe frosts is over, ranging from early spring until mid-summer. As a rule, however, the late varieties are preferable and should be planted about the same time as corn.

Soy beans are grown either in cultivated rows or broadcast, depending on the purpose for which they are grown. The row method is preferable in weedy land and usually gives larger yields of hay and practically always of seed. The general practice for seed production is the row method, 30 to 48 inches apart. For hay, soiling or green manure, a drilled or broadcasted crop furnishes a finer quality of forage. In rows, from 20 to 30 pounds of seed to the acre are required; when sown broadcast or drilled, from 60 to 90 pounds.

Soy beans are generally drilled with an ordinary grain drill. By covering the feed cups not in use the distance between rows can be adjusted as desired. For small fields the ordinary garden drill does well.

Under proper soil conditions soy beans germinate in three to five days. As soon as the seedling plants appear above the ground cultivation may begin. Soy beans should receive at least three cultivations.

Rotations

Soy beans may be combined advantageously in many systems of crop rotation. The cash value of the seed is sufficient to encourage the growing of these beans as one of the main crops of the rotation. Soy beans are adapted to practically the same place in rotations as are cowpeas. In some localities a soy-bean crop is grown between two wheat crops and in other parts between oat crops. Wheat, winter oats, and winter barley may follow soy beans.

Mixtures

Soy beans may be satisfactorily grown in combination with other crops, thus affording a greater variety and a larger yield of forage. A mixture of soy beans and cowpeas makes a very satisfactory hay. Soy beans are more generally grown with corn than with any other crop. When sown in rows with sorghum or Sudan grass, they have given very good results.

Varieties

At the present time about fifteen varieties of soy beans are handled commercially by seedmen, the most important of which are Mammoth (late), Hollybrook (medium late), Haberlandt (medium late), Medium Yellow (medium), Ito San (early), Guelph (medium), Barchet (late),

Ebony (medium late), Peking (medium late), and Wilson (medium late). All of these varieties, with the exception of Barchet, are suitable for hay and seed production. The Barchet is especially adapted for hay and green manure in the Gulf States. For seed production alone the Mammoth, Hollybrook, and Haberlandt are to be recommended, while the Wilson, Peking, and Ebony are better adapted for hay. The Haberlandt is best for this section of Kentucky.

The County Agent has made arrangements with C. E. Houk, superintendent of Berea College farm, to sell soy beans in small quantities to farmers of Rockcastle and Southern Madison at a reasonable price. Mr. Houk has the Haberlandt bean, which is best for our section. Call at once for your beans. They are going to the first coming. Get them while they last.

This article on soy beans will be continued next week. Watch your paper.

Rainfall Like Noah's Deluge.

The total annual rainfall upon all the land of the globe amounts to 29,347 cubic miles, according to the United States geological survey, Department of the Interior, and of this quantity 6,524 cubic miles drains off through rivers to the sea. A cubic mile of river water weighs about 4,205,650,000 tons, and carries in solution an average of about 420,000 tons of foreign matter. In all about 2,735,000,000 tons of solid matter is thus carried annually to the ocean, and a good deal of this is naturally the fertile soil washed from the fields.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Hay and Grain.

Corn—No. 3 white 70¢@71¢, No. 3 yellow 69¢@70¢, No. 4 mixed 65¢@66¢, No. 2 yellow 70¢@71¢.

Sound Hay—Timothy per ton \$17@21, clover mixed \$16@21, clover \$15@21.

Oats—No. 2 white 47¢@48¢, No. 3 white 46¢@47¢, No. 3 mixed 43¢@44¢.

Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.80@1.84, No. 3 red \$1.80@1.82, No. 4 red \$1.74@1.78.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 54¢, centralized extras 52¢, firsts 48¢.

Eggs—Extra firsts 31¢, firsts 30¢, ordinary firsts 29¢.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 2 lbs and under 60¢, young chickens over 2 lbs 38¢; fowls, 5 lbs and over 32¢, under 4 lbs 32¢, roosters 19¢.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Steers, good to choice \$8@9.75, fair to good \$7@8, common to fair \$4.50@7; heifers, good to choice \$7.50@9, fair to good \$6.50@7.75, common to fair \$4@6.50, canners \$2@3, stock heifers \$4.50@5.50.

Calves—Good to choice \$12@13, fair to good \$9@12, common and large \$7@8.

Sheep—Good to choice \$5@5.50, fair to good \$3@3.50, common \$1.50@2.50, lambs, good to choice \$10@10.25, fair to good \$8.50@10.

Hogs—Heavy \$11@11.75, choice packers and butchers \$11.75@12, medium \$12, common to choice heavy fat sows \$6@9, light sows \$12, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$9@10.50.

CANDEE HATCHED CHICKS

The Kind that Live and Grow

It does not pay you to spend the time and trouble bothering with the fussy, uncertain hen when you can have your eggs hatched by us in a safe and sure hot water Candee Incubator at the small cost of \$3.00 a tray of 75 eggs.

SEND YOUR EGGS TO US AND GET MORE AND BETTER CHICKS

Your eggs will be doubly safeguarded by an automatic regulator at each incubator compartment and another regulator at the heater.

This and the healthy hot water heat insures your getting the greatest number of chicks that will live and grow into profitable layers and breeders.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED CHICKS \$22.00 Per Hundred

We have a limited number of day-old chicks from heavy-laying strains of WHITE ROCKS and WHITE WYANDOTTES to offer at this price. Hatching eggs and breeders also for sale at reasonable prices.

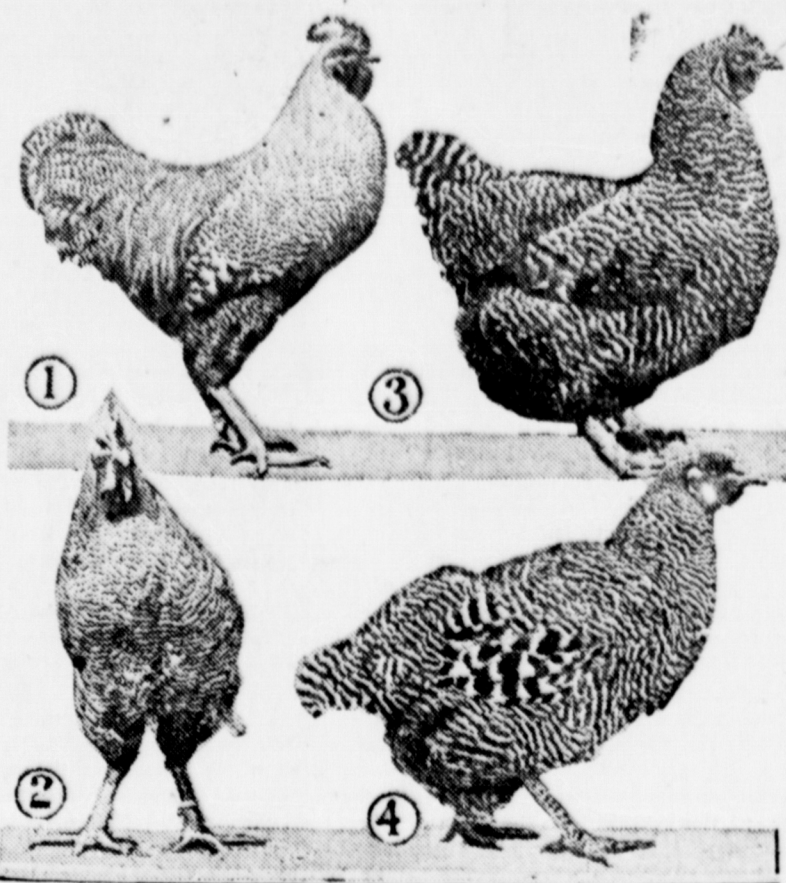
Come and see for yourself the strong, sturdy chicks and the mammoth Candee Incubator in operation.

Berea Hatchery

E. H. Bartlett Berea, Ky.



SPRING IS PROPER TIME TO PUT HEN FLOCK ON PROFITABLE BASIS



(1) Standard-bred Plymouth Rock rooster of good type with knock-knees; (2) poor type with knock-knees; (3) hen possessing good appearance; (4) poor type and weak constitution.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Late in the winter or early in the spring the poultry owner should select and mate his best hens to use for reproducing his flock. To do this he must choose the season's breeding stock with care.

Progress will be made most quickly by selecting and using the best individuals in the flock as breeders rather than by breeding the flock as a whole. Standard-bred roosters of the right type should be used with the selected birds; the chickens then will be of a much higher quality than the birds of last year's flock.

Selecting Healthy Roosters.

The selection of a male should be influenced largely by the character of the females used. Any general weakness in the hens should be offset, so far as possible, by strength in that particular in the male.

Only by continuous selection for health and vigor is it possible to build up a flock that will produce fertile eggs, strong chicks capable of making quick growth, and pullets with sufficient stamina to stand the strain of heavy egg production.

The appearance of a bird is not always a sure indication of its vigor, but appearance and action taken together are a fairly reliable guide, say poultry specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. The comb, face and wattles should be of a good bright color, the eyes bright and fairly prominent, and the head broad and short, having a fairly short well-curved back and showing no tendency to be long, "snaky," or "crowheaded."

The bird should be alert and have a strong, vigorous carriage; the legs set well apart and strongly supporting the body, with no indication of weakness or knock-knees. The bone in the shank should be strong and not too fine for the breed, with the toes strong, straight and not too long. Clean, smooth plumage is desirable, as a lack of condition often accompanies

soiled, roughened plumage. Choose a bird in good flesh, as a very thin bird is usually in poor health. Sick fowls, or those apparently recovered from sickness, ought never to be used for breeding.

In selecting stock for mating, the purpose of the breeding must be kept clearly in mind. To produce table fowls, select a breed that has a standard type, or a body shape suitable for carrying an abundance of meat. This type has a broad, deep body, good length of back and keel, and especially a broad breast well covered with meat.

To breed for eggs, choose birds, as far as possible, that are good producers or are the offspring of such birds and that conform to the standard requirements of the breed. The best layers in the hens should have been banded or marked in some way in the fall, at which time their production is fairly well indicated by their appearance. The earliest maturing pullets should be banded when they start to lay in the fall and early winter, as these early maturing birds usually make the best producers and may be used for breeding this year if desired.

When to Mate the Birds.

Mating should be made at least two weeks before beginning to save the eggs for hatching. It is often desirable to mate even further ahead, so that a few eggs can be incubated for five or six days to see whether they are fertile. If they are not fertile, there is still time to change the male bird.

The breed of birds influences the size of the matings. If the fowls are confined to a yard, it is usually desirable to run from 12 to 15 females of a small breed with one male, while the females of the heavier breeds, only eight to ten are mated usually with one male. When the fowls have free range and the male is strong and vigorous, it is often possible to obtain fertile eggs with a much greater number of females to each male.

POINTS CONSIDERED IN STANDARD-BREDS

Size, Shape and Color Are Outstanding Factors.

Desirable Uniformity of Excellence Can Be Maintained in Every Practical Quality by Careful Selection of Breeders.

Standard-bred poultry, as the phrase is commonly used in America, is poultry bred to the standards established by the American Poultry Association. The principal points considered are size, shape and color, say poultry specialists in the United States Department of Agriculture.

Size and shape are breed characteristics and largely determine practical values of poultry. Many standard breeds are divided into varieties differing in color, but identical in every other respect. Color is not a primary utility point, but as a secondary point often comes in for special consideration. For example, a white variety and a black variety of the same breed are actually identical in table quality, but because some black birds do not dress for the market as clean and nice looking as white ones, it often happens that they are not as salable.

When a flock of fowls is kept for egg production only, uniformity in color is much less important than approximate uniformity in size and type, yet the more attractive appearance of a flock of birds of the same color justifies selection for color as far as it can be followed without sacrificing any material point.

When a poultry keeper grows his own stock year after year, he should by all means use stock of a well-established popular standard breed. By doing so and by selecting as breeders

only as many of the best specimens of the flock as are needed to produce the chickens reared each year there is maintained a highly desirable uniformity of excellence in every practical quality and a pleasing uniformity in color.

HOT WATER AIDS TREE SEEDS

Sprouting Can Be Hastened by Soaking in Water Heated Nearly to Boiling Point.

Seed coats of certain hardwood trees which are almost impermeable to water often cause delay in sprouting. Full sowing or the cold moist storage of the seed over winter gives a long period for absorbing moisture, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. The seed then usually sprouts promptly the following spring or summer. Sprouting sometimes is hastened by soaking the seed for several days in cold water. If stored dry and intended for sowing in the spring, the bony-coated seed of black locust, honey locust and Kentucky coffee tree should be placed in water heated nearly to the boiling point just before planting. After the seed has swollen it should be removed and sown at once. The operation should be repeated when the seed does not swell at the first immersion.

MAKING PLANS FOR GARDENS

Well to Remember That Quick-Growing Salad Plants Will Not Thrive in Poor Soils.

When laying off the garden it is well to remember that lettuce, radishes, turnips, onions, beets, cabbage and all of the quick-growing salad plants will not grow satisfactorily unless planted in rich soil. Quick growth is necessary to avoid their being tough and unpalatable. But tomatoes, beans, sweet corn and pole and lima beans will grow well on any fairly fertile new soil.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by the Home Economics Department of Berea College

HEALTH

Paper Prepared as a Class Exercise in First Year Vocational Home Science, Berea College.

Sixteen rules of hygiene, as given in "How to Live," by Fisher and Fisk.

1. Ventilate every room you occupy.
2. Wear light, loose and porous clothing.
3. Seek out-of-door occupations and recreations.
4. Breathe deeply.
5. Sleep out, if you can.
6. Avoid overeating and overweight.
7. Eat sparingly of meat and eggs.
8. Eat some bulky, some raw, some hard foods.
9. Eat slowly.
10. Drink sufficient water.
11. Eliminate regularly, thoroughly and frequently.
12. Stand, sit and walk erect.
13. Do not allow poisons and infections to enter the body.
14. Keep teeth, tongue, and gums clean.
15. Work, play, rest and sleep in moderation.
16. Keep serene and whole-hearted.

To have endurance, strength, beauty, capacity to work, to be happy and to be useful, we must have health. It not only develops the body, but the mind and the heart; it enables the man as a whole.

Air is the first necessity of life. We may live without food for days, and without water for hours, but we cannot live without air for more than a few minutes. Our air supply is, therefore, of more importance than our water or food supply, and good ventilation becomes the first rule of hygiene. It must be remembered that the mere construction of the proper kinds of buildings does not insure ventilation. We may have model dwellings with ideal window space and ventilating apparatus, but unless these are actually used, we do not benefit thereby. Important features of ventilation are motion, freshness, coolness and the proper degree of humidity.

Air may be shut out not only by tight houses, but also by tight clothes. The question of clothing is closely related to the question of ventilation. In fact, it is a reasonable inference from modern investigations that air-hygiene concerns the skin quite as much as the lungs. Therefore, the hygiene of clothing assumes a new and hitherto unsuspected importance. A truly healthy skin is not the waxy white which is so common, but one which glows with color, just as do healthy cheeks exposed to the open air.

The hygiene of clothing includes ventilation, freedom from pressure, moderate warmth, and cleanliness. Loose, porous underclothes are already coming into vogue. But effective ventilation, such as will allow free access of air to the skin, requires that our outer garments, including women's gowns and men's shirts, vests, vest linings and coat linings, should also be loose and porous.

The air of the best ventilated house is not so good as out-door air. Outings, picnics, visits to parks, out-door recreation should not be neglected. Out-door occupations should

be chosen in preference to indoor occupations. Most people cannot live out-of-doors all the time. But there is one important part of the twenty-four hours when most people can control their own air supply. This is at night. We spend a third of our time in bed. Out-door sleeping increases the power to resist disease, and greatly promotes physical vigor, endurance and working power.

Our health depends greatly upon the food that we eat. The body has often been compared to a blacksmith's forge: the lungs being the bellows and food the coal. Among the best foods for people are fruits, potatoes, nuts (if well masticated), milk, sour milk and vegetables. Among the worst foods are putrefactive cheeses, sweet breads, liver, kidneys, "high game" or poultry. More bulky foods, such as water cress, parsnips, onions, fruits, carrots, tomatoes and kale should be eaten, as they aid in digestion. It is a fact that most of American people eat too rapidly. Thorough mastication means masticating up to the point of involuntary swallowing. We must allow plenty of time for our meals, and rid our minds of the thought of hurry. Eight or nine glasses of water should be drunk each day.

The life processes produce poisons as by-products. Were it not for the liver, which destroys many poisons, and the kidneys, bowels and skin, which eliminate poisons, we would speedily die. In fact, as it is, most of deaths are due to poisons. We see how important it is to reduce our daily dose of poisons, and to eliminate as thoroughly and promptly as possible such poisons as are unavoidably introduced into the body. The chief organs for such elimination are the kidneys, and water is the chief agent for the elimination. Next to the kidneys, the bowels serve to eliminate body poisons. The best regulators of the bowels are water and foods. The normal man and woman should find no difficulty in having complete movements regularly two or three times a day by merely living a reasonable life, being careful to avoid overfatigue, to include sufficient bulk in food, take regular exercise, including, in particular breathing exercises and to maintain an erect carriage.

In order to be healthy, it is not only necessary to supply the body with wholesome substances and to exclude unwholesome substances, but it is also necessary that the body should act at times and at other times be inactive. There are two great forms of activity, work and plan; and two great forms of inactivity, rest and sleep. All four of these are needed in the healthy life and in due relation to each other. There are few things more necessary to a normal healthy life than to have purposeful work. Work, when done with a zest, is a wonderful tonic. We find great pleasure in games, gymnastic exercises, dancing, walking, reading, bathing and swimming. We should work, play, sleep and rest in moderation.

To be healthy we must not worry. We must rejoice at things as they are—they might be worse. It is a true proverb that "half the trouble never comes." "Give me health and a day," said Emerson, "and I will make the pomp of emperors ridiculous."

—Hessie Miller

EASTERN KENTUCKY NEWS

(Continued from page two)

Hill visited his parents, uncle Charlie Cox and aunt Miriam. Aunt Miriam Cox, while sweeping, turned an anvil over on one of her feet. She is suffering considerable with the bruise. Miss Anna Johnson is finishing out our school. Miss Irene Clems was the former teacher. M. A. Logsdon has been seriously ill for some time. He has been removed to Berea for treatment. Dave Shepherd of Krypton was a recent visitor of his parents. S. S. Kelley, of Lexington, is out spraying his fruit trees on his Downey Creek Fruit Farm. The families of Joe Powell and Willie Chrisman have had the mumps. Willie Isaacs of Hamilton, O., has moved on the farm of Jesse Broadus.

Harts

Harts, March 14.—The farmers are very busy thru this section. Sam Robinson was in Richmond Thursday on business. C. J. Lake, who dislocated his ankle two weeks ago, is able to walk around with his cane. Mr. and Mrs. Bristol Taylor, who have been looking after their gin-seng business in the eastern part of Kentucky, have returned to their home. Carlos McHone, who stuck a pair of shears in his nose while roaching a mule, is able to be out. Harley Van Winkle, age 24, son of Sidney Van-

Winkle, of Ohio, who was cut accidentally in the thigh by his younger brother, Joe, and died in a few hours later, was buried here Sunday, March 13, in the VanWinkle graveyard. Rev. Noble conducted the funeral services. He leaves a father, mother and two brothers and a host of friends. "Not now but in the coming years, it may be in the better land, we'll read the meaning of our tears, and their sometime we'll understand. God guides the way—He holds the key; He guides us with unerring hand, sometime with tearless eyes we'll see; yes there, up there we'll understand."

Bohtown

Bohtown, March 12.—Borther Cornett preached a very interesting sermon at Pilot Knob Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Zack Neeley motored to Winchester Wednesday to be with Mrs. Neeley's sister, who was operated on for appendicitis. Mrs. Jaly Creekmoores daughter and Miss Blanche Lawson spent Saturday night with Mr. and Mrs. Mat Baker at Big Hill. Mr. and Mrs. Roy Neely, Mrs. Nancy Settles and Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Burns and daughter were visitors at Mr. and Mrs. Jim Neely Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Millard Kindred spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Everette Bengue. Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Cornelson visited H. K. McKeen Sunday. Mrs. Burt Johnson is very sick.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR MARCH 20

JESUS ON THE CROSS.

LESSON TEXT—Matt. 27:32-56.
GOLDEN TEXT—God commendeth His love toward us in that while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us—Rom. 5:8.
REFERENCE MATERIAL—Matt. 26:31; 27:32, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus dying for us.
JUNIOR TOPIC—Jesus crucified.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—The Supreme Sacrifice.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Cross and Its Meaning Today.

The grand climax of the six months' lessons is reached in this one. If one miss the significance of the crucifixion, all the preceding lessons are valueless. It is not a matter of learning the lessons taught by a great teacher, or imitating the examples of a great and good man, but of apprehending the atonement made by the world's Redeemer.

I.—The Place of Crucifixion (vv. 33, 34).

They led him away to Golgotha, a hill north of Jerusalem resembling a skull. He was not crucified within the city, for he was to suffer without the gate (Heb. 13:12). At first they compelled him to bear his own cross, but when physical weakness made it necessary that some other should bear it for him, they compelled Simon the Cyrenian to bear it. In order that He might not succumb to death before He was nailed to the cross, the soldiers offered Him a stimulant of vinegar mixed with gall. He refused this, as He would consciously drink the cup of sin to His bitter death.

II. Gambling for the Clothing of the Lord (vv. 35-39).

It was the custom for the soldiers who had charge of the crucifixion to receive the garments of the one crucified. Here we have the fulfillment of Psalm 22:18: "They parted my garments among them, and upon my vesture they did cast lots." If they had but eyes to see they could have beheld a robe of righteousness being provided in His death to cover their sinful nakedness.

III. The Accusation (v. 37).

It was customary to place over the victim of the cross the name and crime of the offender. This superscription was placed over Jesus by Pilate to vex the Jews. He was their King. They had long looked for Him, and when He had come this is the kind of treatment they gave Him.

IV. Two Thieves Crucified With Him (v. 38).

This was another fulfillment of Scripture (Isa. 53:12). "He was numbered with the transgressors." In these three crosses we have set forth a spiritual history of the whole world.

V. The Dying Savior Reviled (vv. 39-44).

This reviling was engaged in by the passersby, the chief priests, scribes and elders, and the thieves who were crucified with him. In their mockery they unwittingly spoke great truths.

1. "He saved others, himself he cannot save" (v. 42). This jest was meant to show the absurdity of Jesus' claims, but it demonstrated them and showed the reason for His sufferings. He could not save Himself and others, so He chose to give Himself to save others.

2. "If he be the king of Israel, let him now come down from the cross" (v. 42). His refusal to abandon the cross established His royal claims. The very fact that He did not abandon the cross proves that He was what He claimed to be for it was unto the cross that He came.

3. "He trusted in God, let him deliver him now" (v. 43). His refusal to abandon the cross proved God's full delight and satisfaction in His Son. His obedience unto death was the sacrifice which met God's full approval.

VI. The Death of Christ (vv. 45-50).

So shocking was this crime that nature threw around the Son of God a shroud that the Godless company could not gaze upon Him. Darkness was upon the land at noon-day. Upon the termination of the darkness He cried with a loud voice, "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?" This darkness was the outer sign of that which hung over the Lord. He became sin for the world, and the sin hid God's face from Him. God forsake Him; turned from Him who had taken the sinner's place.

When the price was paid He cried out with a loud voice, showing that He still had vitality—that His death was not from exhaustion, but by His sovereign will. He yielded up the ghost, sent His spirit away. He died of His sovereign will. He died like no other man in all the world's history. He did not die of a broken heart.

God Sends Love to You.
"For new and new, and ever new, The golden bud within the blue; And every morning seems to say, 'There's something happy on the way, And God sends love to you!'"

Mothers Mold the Life.
If you would reform the world from its errors and vices, begin by enlisting the mothers.—C. Simmons.

As Good as It Seems.
Nothing is as good as it seems beforehand.—George Elliot.

HARD PROBLEMS FOR CAPT. WEEKS

NEW SECRETARY OF WAR KNOWS HE MUST ADJUST MATTERS BETWEEN FACTIONS.

PERSONAL FEELING IS HIGH

Charges of Favoritism in Promotions and of Injustice Toward Certain Officers Will Be Sifted and Wrong Conditions Corrected.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington.—It will be no joy cruise on which Capt. John W. Weeks has embarked and which probably is to continue for four years, and the captain knows it. John W. Weeks is the new secretary of war, but he won his title of captain while serving as sailor in the Spanish-American war. He is a graduate of Annapolis.

Few people perhaps have a keen perception of existing "personal conditions" in the war department today. The war brought various disagreeable things as its companions, and while the war is gone, it has left its companions quartered, temporarily at least, in the rooms of the War department. These matters have been discussed before to some extent, but purposely the virulence of personal feeling as between factions in the department has not been dwelt upon. At the root of the whole thing are the charges of favoritism and promotion, and of the denial to officers of commanding ability places to which they were said to be entitled, and the substitution for them of men of inferior rank and of perhaps less distinguished service.

Congress today has held up the confirmation of twenty-five or thirty, or perhaps more, officers who were commissioned as brigadier generals. Most of these officers were given promotion over the heads of seniors of the service, and the charge of course is that favoritism is responsible.

Must See That Justice Is Done.

The new secretary of war must of necessity make it one of his first duties to find out the truth concerning every charge of favoritism in promotion in the army, and must attempt to deal out even-handed justice even if the process should result in throwing a lot of brigadier generals back into the colonel rank and boosting a lot of colonels into the brigadier ranks. It will be no easy job to get the truth, and no pleasant job to deny the men already named for general rank the right to wear their stars.

Your correspondent can say that for a month at least John W. Weeks has been studying the army situation. He has been getting information from officers who have been connected in any way with either faction to the army controversy. There are plenty of such officers, for many service men hold positions aloof from the influences of factionalism. Army officers who have been retired for some time, but who have kept closely in touch with everything that has gone on in the war department have been able doubtless to give some counsel to the incoming secretary.

It seems likely that almost as soon as the new congress assembles an attempt will be made to investigate the whole matter of promotions in the service. Investigation may go deeper than this.

Has to Continue Conferences.

Politicians, according to their viewpoint, praised or poked fun at President Harding's conferences with the "best minds" of the country. Some persons have said that the aggregation of intellectuals really was such, and others have said that there was enough non-intellectuality in the gatherings to bring them far below the basic plane in American mentality.

However one may view the new President's many conferences, and the capabilities of the numerous ones who are called to them, it apparently is his intention almost instantly to start again his "best mind" conferences, this time bringing into the conference hall the leaders of the Republican party in house and senate to advise with them concerning legislation and the methods by which it can be put through quickly.

During the last week of the Wilson administration there were several members of Mr. Harding's chosen cabinet officials in Washington. They were in frequent conference with one another and with the Republican leaders of house and senate. Mr. Harding at the very outset of his administration will have in hand certain reports from these cabinet officials giving advance information concerning what men like Lodge, Penrose, Fordney, Mondell, Mann, McComber, Leavelle, Gillett and others think should be done to "expedite legislation and to satisfy the country."

After the President has had a chance to study these advance reports it is his intention either personally to confer with these leaders "in a bunch," or to take them one by one into conference in order that he may be able without embarrassment to either party to the conference to get straight individual opinions concerning the legislative course to be pursued.

Foreign Relations Difficult.

When it comes to a question of discussion concerning foreign relations, more difficulties probably will be

found to be in the way of agreement than on any other subject which may present itself. Naturally Mr. Harding will consult the representatives of the three schools of thought on international relations, the extremists, the conservatives and the middle ground men, the extremists of course advocating one far end or the other of the matter in controversy.

It is possible, however, and mayhap it is probable, that Mr. Harding will turn over all matters relating to international relations to his secretary of state, Charles E. Hughes, for it is understood that Mr. Hughes accepted the high post in the cabinet only on condition that so far as possible he is to be given a free hand in the matter.

Among the men who will be called into the conference on international relations, whether it be in the office of secretary of state or in the President's office in the White House, will be Lodge of Massachusetts, McCumber of North Dakota, and Johnson of California. These men represent the geographical extremes and the geographical mean of the country, just as they partly represent the extremes of policy. Of course it is true that Senator Lodge is not in favor of a League of Nations as Mr. Wilson conceived it, but he is a reservationist, while Senator McCumber, it is understood, is willing to accept the league with a few number of reservations than Mr. Lodge desires. Senator Johnson of California is of course a no-league man.

When one gets down to actual facts in this international relations case, it must be said that the cabinet will be the deciding factor in the formulating of an absolutely binding international policy.

Extra Session in April.

It is understood that congress will be called together in extra session in April. Nearly every Republican leader in house and senate will remain in Washington, however, during the month of March, and so there will be plenty of time to work out policies prior to the convening of the national legislature, but it should be remembered in this connection that the time of an administration during the first month of its existence must be given up to some extent to the consideration of appointments. During the month of March the President will have work enough to do to keep two presidents busy, but he seems to be in good health and, with a few games of golf in between times, he probably can stand the strain of the work of conference coupled with the work of frowning on or smiling on the besieging office seekers.

The Republicans in congress probably will have little trouble in putting through any legislation which may be agreed upon by the leaders, provided it is not of a kind to arouse old-time animosities.

Herbert Hoover's Plans.

Herbert Hoover, the new secretary of commerce, virtually has served notice on the new President that his intention, if possible under the law, to enlarge the field of the work of the department which he is to enter and which never before has stood so prominently before the eyes of the people.

No one knows what lines of enlargement of his department Mr. Hoover intends to follow and no one will know until his plan of extending the work has been outlined definitely, given to the President and then to the public, but it can be taken for granted that the new secretary has some substantial thoughts in his mind and that he will endeavor to put into his work the energy which carried him through the Belgian relief campaign, and the more taxing labor of administering the food supplies of the United States.

In the summer of 1917, when Herbert Hoover began his work of directing aright the appetites of the American people, it was said that "Herbert Hoover must await the American judgment day before his task, as big as one as individual man has undertaken, is stamped with approval or disapproval's seal."

It is possible that this word may stand today, for the food man now is about to enter into a new field of endeavor, and his desire, he says, is to make his influence and his work give full returns to the American people.

Not Moved by Criticism.

Much has been written about Herbert Hoover. I saw at close range the results of some of his work when he was commissioner for the relief of Belgium in the year 1915, and later his labors as food administrator in the United States. Interest in this man seemingly has not waned, and the occasional marked criticism has kept company with praise, most of it, however, seemingly coming from some of the members of congress, who at times were rather sharp in their words when Hoover did something which did not please them personally. Hoover has always been rather indifferent to criticism, provided he was satisfied in his own mind that what he intended to do was right.

The Department of Commerce probably will be reorganized under Hoover. He will do all that it is legal to do on his own account in the way of reorganization. Then he will ask the President's permission to go to congress for authority to do more. He either will make his department tell in the public service or he will get out, but it can be taken for granted that he cannot make it tell it probably will be because of the restrictions and limitations put upon his efforts by the lawmakers of the land.

The first legal execution in the world by electricity was that of William Kemmler at the state prison, Auburn, N. Y., on August 6, 1890.



1—Opening to the public by order of President Harding of the gates of the White House grounds for the first time since war was declared. 2—First corn for the starving children of Europe started from Porter county, Indiana; kids perched on their helped husk and shell it. 3—Dr. Walter von Simons, head of the German delegation at the recent allies-German indemnity conference at London.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Allies Occupy German Towns While World Wonders as to the Ultimate Effects.

MEAT STRIKE LOOMS IN U. S.

Revolution at Petrograd and All Russia in a Ferment—Extra Session of U. S. Congress in April—Tax Matters to the Fore—Plan for Departmental Reforms—Latin American War Halted.

By E. F. CLIPSON.

European affairs have taken another kaleidoscopic turn and as usual Germany is the pivot of interest, with the remainder of the world speculating as to what form the next developments will assume.

Occupation of the German towns of Dusseldorf, Duisburg and Ruhrort in an attempt by the allies to enforce compliance with the terms of reparation was accomplished quietly and so far no very spectacular results have occurred. It is true the German ambassadors to London, Paris and Brussels have been recalled to Berlin, but the move is not characterized as a severance of diplomatic relations; rather, it is more in the nature of protest calculated to have some effect upon the present situation or future negotiations. Such negotiations appear to be a probability after each side has sized up the other and determined about how far it is likely to go.

Inasmuch as the ambassadors have been more closely in touch with conditions in the allied countries than the heads of the German government, their counsels are needed at home at this time before Germany decides upon the ultimate degree of bluff, of capitulation or of resistance which it shall employ. No warlike preparations have been reported from Germany and nothing revealing a coalesced plan of action among German leaders. Ominous quiet, seems to describe the situation, with here and there a flash possibly presaging future action by one or another of the many factions in the country. Labor, especially the radical wing, is expected to play a prominent part and already there has been talk of a general strike as a protest, an immediate economic factor and a general bid for the sympathy of workers in the allied countries and elsewhere.

The strike weapon would appear to be sort of a modified suicide—a notice to the allies that "if you attempt to collect the indemnities from us in goods or customs, we will ruin ourselves industrially so that there may be no goods or customs duties available." That a protest strike would continue long is not regarded as probable. Its chief value would lie in its effect on the immediate situation—its influence upon France, which needs money and hopes to get it from the occupied territory and through the customs houses which the allies are establishing along the Rhine.

The danger that Germany will go Bolshevik and unite with Russia seems to be mitigated considerably by the present state of affairs in the latter country where the soviet authorities are contending with a sizeable revolution. The danger of Russian aid to Germany seems past and the only menace remaining is that Germany will attempt to give military assistance to Russia. Germany has plenty of men, but after the dismantling of her military power, which already has occurred under the Versailles treaty, the degree of assistance which she could lend in the way of highly essential guns, munitions and other implements of war is a question, and the question vastly concerns the allies at present; for anything like an effective coalition between Germany and Russia might

mean the relighting of the war torch all over Europe.

The allies were not of unanimous opinion in forcing the reparations program, but they were driven to united action through the necessity of showing a solid front. Whatever develops in Germany even to a joining with Russia, the allies are in a strategic position to deal with it through their military establishments and the fact that they already are in German territory and can strike unitedly and quickly.

While the threatened strike of packing house employees all over the United States against reductions in wages and changes in hours of employment has elements of seriousness, it is not definitely, at this writing, beyond settlement. President Harding's influence may bring results, but if it does not, there is a court weapon which is likely to delay the more drastic effects if it does not stop them entirely. Singularly, this weapon, an injunction, is proposed by the employees instead of, as usually has been the case, by the employers.

Inasmuch as the scale of wages and hours was fixed by arbitration during war times, the employees contend that a sudden altering without due consideration and conference between all parties affected, is unwarranted and that the court should grant a restraining order against the packers. Attorneys for the unions state that if the order is refused they will ask that the packing houses be placed in the hands of receivers.

Advices are to the effect that all Russia is in a ferment and that the Bolshevik authorities, if they have not a real revolution to contend with just now, are likely to have it soon. The past winter, which has augmented the sufferings of the people to a degree beyond anything before experienced, the constant warfare under soviet rule and, lastly, the attempt to coerce labor—mobilize is the word that has been used—and make it a part of the property of the state along with goods, lands, etc., has strained the communist scheme to the breaking point. People all over the country are reported to be deathly sick of the plan and in a mood to try revolution, believing that any change must be an improvement.

Heretofore the strength of the Lenin and Trotsky government has existed in its military establishment. Soldiers were fed and clothed even if others starved and froze. This made military duty attractive and rendered a big, efficient army possible. The significant feature of the present revolution is that it was started by soldiers and sailors, the very forces which started and upheld the soviet experiment.

The revolutionists seized the great fortress of Kronstadt and several of the minor defenses of Petrograd. At this writing a struggle for the city itself is on with the deciding fortunes still in doubt. Authentic news is meager, but enough has seeped through to indicate that the disturbance is not a mere flash in the pan. The fact that the attack was started at the seat of government, that the city has been bombarded heavily and that sanguinary encounters have taken place in its streets, also that the Red forces from other parts of the country, including the famed army of General Budenny, have been summoned to its defense, is enough to indicate that the affair is a determined movement against the whole soviet regime.

After the usual formalities attendant upon the nomination and confirmation of cabinet heads and a few other important officials, the new national administration got under way with its announced program of a get-together between the executive and legislative branches of the government. This was started by a dinner at the White House to the Republican leaders in the senate and house. President Harding announced that he contemplates calling an extra session of the Sixty-seventh congress not later than April 11.

The fact that peace with Germany, the League of Nations and other questions of foreign relations were

not touched upon at the dinner, but that domestic reconstruction problems formed the bulk of the discussion, makes it a practical certainty that the latter will receive first consideration at the coming session. Tax revision seems to have the right of way over other questions and after it comes the tariff, the problem being to lessen burdens and at the same time provide adequate revenues. If the excess profits tax is repealed, economies in governmental expenditures will have to be instituted and additional revenue from imports and perhaps other sources will be required.

President Harding has intimated that an emergency tariff may be proposed, but that final disposition of the tariff question will await the recommendations of a new tariff commission to be constituted along scientific lines. This commission is yet to be appointed and its deliberations necessarily will be prolonged, so that the ultimate tariff bill of this administration does not loom as a very near possibility.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon has announced himself definitely for economies and for the establishment of a national budget system. In a letter to the banks of the country he has declared that, while the figures as to the public debt and the current operations of the treasury show that the finances of the government are in a sound position, the situation calls for the utmost economy. The letter covers the financial condition in considerable detail and winds up with the statement: "The people generally must become more interested in saving the government's money than in spending it. A thorough-going national budget system must be established and the government's expenses brought into relation to its income."

Ever since Brig. Gen. Charles G. Dawes announced himself so positively before a congressional committee on the subject of unbusinesslike methods in the national departments, and other matters, there has been persistent talk that this administration would take energetic action to reduce criticism in this respect. Accordingly the President has gone over tentative plans with a joint committee from house and senate now holding sessions in Washington. The plans which White House advisers state are approved by the President, and will have the co-operation of the cabinet, call for a reorganization of the executive departments to systematize administration, eliminate duplication and reduce expenses. If the program goes through it will be the first shaking up of departments since the days of Alexander Hamilton. One of the proposed changes is a consolidation under one head of the War and Navy departments.

One of the first acts of President Harding was to throw open the White House gates to the public. And the public is reported to have availed itself of the invitation to the beautiful grounds to the extent that some came with soap boxes on which to stand, while others mounted the shoulders of friends, in order to peer into the windows of the executive mansion. A serious question has arisen as to how the democratic privilege may be continued, the White House rooms given air and sunshine and the occupants allowed a degree of privacy somewhat greater than that of a goldfish in a bowl.

An indication of the attitude of President Harding and his administration to matters of turbulence among our Latin-American neighbors was pointedly brought out in strong notes dispatched by Secretary of State Hughes which had the effect of halting hostilities between Costa Rica and Panama. Although couched in most courteous and diplomatic language, the notes in reality were the eagle's scream, warning the countries that the territorial boundaries of Panama had been fixed by a previous arbitration award made by Chief Justice White, and that they are the concern of this government which cannot regard forcible measures by either party as justifiable. The belligerents were told to settle their differences by orderly procedure.

General College News

McCANN-BRUDIN

Thursday, February 10, at high noon, the Episcopal church was the scene of a beautiful and impressive wedding ceremony, uniting Miss Agnes Brudin and Dr. John W. McCann, two of Hemet's most popular young people.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Emil Brudin, coming from a family of the highest standing in the community and is a graduate of the Hemet Union high school, graduating with the class of '17, being a favorite with her classmates and members of the faculty of that institution. She later graduated from a commercial college in Los Angeles.

Dr. McCann is the oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. James McCann of Flemmingsburg, Kentucky, an old Southern family of the highest type. Having almost completed his three years course in the Palmer School of Chiropractic, Davenport, Iowa, he entered the U. S. army as a private and in the course of thirteen months had become first lieutenant, spending two years with the A. E. F., Sixth Engineers, Third Division. On his return to the United States he was offered the captaincy, but declined in order to complete his course in chiropractic. After practicing his profession in Indiana for a short time he came to Hemet, where he has won recognition as a young man not only professionally efficient, but possessing a strong character and winning personality.—The News, Hemet, Cal.

Dr. McCann was at one time a student in the Vocational School of Berea College.

BASEBALL SCHEDULE

April 4

Vocational and Foundation College and Normal

April 11

Academy and Normal Foundation and College

April 18

Academy and Foundation Vocational and College

April 25

No games scheduled.

May 2, or Field Day

College and Academy Normal and Vocational

May 9

Normal and Foundation Vocational and Academy

May 16, 23, and 30 will be open for challenge games between the more evenly matched teams.

V. T. SANDERS,

Secretary of Student Council.

BEREA MISSIONARIES IN PERSIA

The following cablegram from Sistan, (or Seistan) Persia, will interest many Berea workers and Berea students:

"Arrived Seistan, well, Dr. Hoffman, Dr. Lichtwart, Dr. Miller."

Seistan is south of Meshed, near the end of the railroad which runs from India thru Baluchistan to Duzdap, in Persia. It would be easy, accordingly, for the Meshed missionaries to go from Persia to India at any time. I imagine that they will have no such thought, however, as they are perfectly safe in Seistan and are probably glad of an opportunity to carry on missionary work there.

Serbian Melodies Solemn.

The Serbian melodies are solemn and impressive, and have a strong affinity with their church music. The Hungarian songs, on the other hand, show vitality and impetuosity to an extraordinary degree. They are mostly in two-four time, but both the rhythms and the time change continually, and the music is full of pauses at effective moments and of modulations into unexpected keys, which correspond to constant changes in the sentiment of the songs, from deep sorrow to wild hilarity of satire. The "Hungarian Melodies," by Francis Korby, contain very fine examples of such music, and the accompaniments of the songs in this collection are beautifully and thoroughly adapted to the melodies.

The Difference.

"A good housewife is very different from a good husbandman."

"How so?"

"She is always sewing tears."

RODEHEAVER CONCERT

A great afternoon and evening with "Rody" and his sister have come and gone, but what a glorious memory is our heritage. True to his promise, Mr. Rodeheaver reached here at noon Monday from Cincinnati, where he and Billy Sunday are holding an eight weeks' series of meetings. Mr. Rodeheaver's mother accompanied the party. They were entertained at dinner at President Hutchins' home and after an hour's pleasant chat, reached the chapel promptly at three. Every available seat was filled and standing room was at a premium, so thoroughly had "Rody's" coming been heralded.

The Chapel platform was tastefully decorated through the courtesy of Mrs. Ernberg. The rug, big easy chairs, palm and flowers gave the setting of an informal home musicale. Mr. Taylor, with whom Mr. Rodeheaver traveled overseas, introduced "Rody" and Miss Ruth, his sister, and for two hours "Rody" held and swayed the audience in his masterful way. His simplicity of manner and strong personality captivated the entire assembly.

After his amusing introductory speech, which gave many happy references to Taylor's "mistakes" and "errors" overseas, he began the entertainment with a trombone solo, and afterwards sang several songs, accompanied by Mr. Taylor, many of which had become immortalized during his war work. He also gave a half hour's most interesting magic, illustrating great life principles.

The students were enthusiastic in their appreciation, especially in the song "Goodbye, France, Hello, Miss Liberty," which "Rody" had conceived at Aix-le-Bains, France, the night of the Armistice. "Rody" explained that all the songs up to that time had referred to a farewell to America, but upon that great event, the boys' minds instinctively turned toward home. The words run:

"Goodbye, France, Hello, Miss Liberty, You are the girl we are waiting to meet,

We have paid our debt to LaFayette, So now we want to go home—"toot suite."

Oh, the girls of France are fine and the men are grand—

But we want to see the girl with the 'lamp in her hand'—so

Goodbye, France, Hello, Miss Liberty!" Bonjour: Hello!

Miss Ruth Rodeheaver, with her wonderful lyric soprano voice, added greatly to the entertainment. She has the same captivating manner as her brother, and while "Rody" has made himself the greatest gospel song leader in the world, she has pursued a more technically difficult musical training. The song which perhaps showed her wonderful range to the greatest advantage was entitled "Italy"; also the sweet melody of "The Waters of Minnetonka" and "Mammy's Song" completely held the audience spell-bound. The accompaniments to her songs were masterpieces in themselves and these were played as only Miss Jameson could do them.

Although the entire day and evening were very rainy, the Chapel was again practically filled by citizens in the evening.

Mr. Rodeheaver was born in the Southland, and he has woven into his repertoire a series of beautiful plantation melodies. These, accompanied by the guitar, added richly to the evening program.

The Woman's Club deserves greatest credit in securing the services of these matchless entertainers, and the evening will long remain a delightful memory. The proceeds will be devoted to civic improvement.

Y. W. C. A.

The second division of the Y. W. C. A. enjoyed the unusual privilege of having with them Miss Bowersox. After the discussion of topic, "Keeping the Sabbath Day Holy," by the girls, she gave to us one of her delightful and soul-inspiring messages. Miss Lane, as leader, gave many helpful suggestions.

Normal Department

Miss Pearl Scott, who has been ill for several months, is very much better. She hopes to be out in a few days, but her friends regret that she will be unable to remain in school.

Professor Dix led chapel on Tuesday.

Miss Grace Cecil is able to be out again, after a month's illness with measles.

The chapel exercise on Wednesday morning was conducted by Professor Guillems.

Misses Irene and Pauline McClure enjoyed a visit last Sunday from their father.

Miss Stella Tapp has gone home, after having had an operation for appendicitis.

Anderson Hall spent the week-end at his home.

Peter Powder spent the week-end with friends in Lexington.

The junior class met last week to complete its organization. A. J. Russell was elected president, after the resignation of Ralph Antel. Professor Lewis gave an interesting talk. Committees for selecting a class motto, flower, and colors were appointed.

Heber Wilson, Noah Burch, Emily Marcum, and Alberta Delk have been on the sick list.

Miss Lucille Werthe, who has been very ill with pneumonia, is somewhat improved.

Mrs. Mary Stepp, of Williamsburg, Ky., has been visiting her granddaughter, Miss Marjorie Mayes.

Dean McAllister and Professor Lewis attended an educational meeting in Frankfort last week.

The class in observation spent the day Monday at the rural school.

COTTAGE SOCIALS

The girls of Gilbert Cottage, with their friends, enjoyed a social last Monday night in Vocational chapel. An interesting program had been planned, and it was enjoyed by all present. A number of games, including the Virginia reel, were played. Apples and popcorn were served as refreshments.

On Wednesday evening, March 2, the girls of the Dodge House Bible Class had their friends escort them to the Vocational chapel, where they enjoyed one of the best socials of the year. The usual games were played and refreshments were served.

BEREA COLLEGE TRIO GIVES RECITAL

The Berea College Trio, consisting of Mrs. R. G. Hutchins, violin, Miss Lucile Baker, cello, and Miss Jameson, piano, gave its initial public recital at Main Chapel last Wednesday evening the 9th, before a large and appreciative audience. The program was well-balanced, varied enough to give pleasure to many different tastes, and was given with that sincerity of purpose and depth of musical feeling which make a performance truly artistic, and sends the great message straight to every listening heart. Some of the most thoroughly delightful music extant has been written for this combination of instruments, and the selections given Wednesday night were gems that could not fail to appeal to both discriminating musicians and to the untrained ear. Berea is indeed fortunate to have an organization of this character as a permanent institution. We are eagerly anticipating the appearance of the Trio on many future occasions.

A solo by Miss Forman and two selections by the Girls' Glee Club were charming additions to the program. A hearty vote of thanks was given the performers by the audience to show its appreciation of one of the most enjoyable musical evenings Berea has ever had.

Getting Even With Auntie.

Little Sarah, daughter of stanch Republicans, was being sent to bed early because of naughtiness, and was determined to retaliate upon her aunt. "Oh, Lord," she prayed fervently, "please bless mamma and daddy and Uncle Henry." Then she added, "And Aunt Mary—with reservations."

GIVING OR FINDING SPELLING

Prof. A. W. Burr, Berea College

We give the children spelling: long words, short words, easy words, hard words, common words, rare words, lonely words, pairs of words, home words, trade's words, business words, technical words, useless words. Just as they come in the spelling book, a thousand or more are thrown at the youngsters one by one for years. "Yet so many of our boys and girls," we complain, "don't know how to spell." Even college students are often perverse in their spelling.

Is there any way out of this drudgery of years? Any wiser path to good orthography? It will not be by any carefully selected list of words "most needed" or "most commonly misspelled." Ayres' or Jones' lists in column or in sentences in a spelling book will continue to be a hard way for most young spellers, and impossible for some. Their spelling is associated with a list of words, a spelling book. Because the learner saw a word once in a list and spelled it that day correctly or otherwise, he is expected to know its spelling any day thereafter, but he doesn't.

Why should the tyro learn to spell by word lists any more than he should learn to read by first pronouncing words in columns? We have put the cart before the horse and then filled it with what must often seem to the speller so much English junk.

Reading comes by the young reader's noticing the order and meaning of words in thought. Spelling comes by noticing the order of letters in words and the importance of having the right word. It is the habit of noticing, not a lonesome word of a list, but the words of the arithmetic, geography, grammar, reading lessons, that will make spellers. When your friend asks how a word new to him is spelled, you may be sure that he can spell. He has the habit.

How shall this important habit be acquired? By having pupils find their own spelling words in their daily lessons and daily experience. Put away the spelling book. Have spelling lessons, but have the words selected by the class, now from the arithmetic lesson of the day, now from the geography, the history, the reading, now from home words, grocery words, farm words, etc.

The writer has tried this out in the following way. Every other day each of the class was asked to copy from the reading lesson fifteen words that he thought that he ought to know how to spell. The lists were passed to the teacher. He took a list, pronounced a word and asked how many had it. As a word was accepted by the teacher, it was written on the blackboard by a pupil and copied by the class. A list of twenty was thus selected and that became the lesson to be written the next day. Not many words were misspelled. When the class of twenty-six pupils, seventh and eighth grades, wrote in the classroom a set of compositions running from 150 to 300 words, the misspellings averaged less than one and a half to each writer. The words missed were almost all words that had not occurred in their spelling lessons.

The psychology of this case seems to the writer to be this:

Spelling was associated with reading and writing, where it belongs.

The words to be spelled were not strangers. They had meaning and thought association.

The words selected were seen aright and carefully at first sight. They had to be copied.

The finder had some personal interest in his words.

Many other words were noticed by the finder, words that he did not select.

Most of the words were copied twice and associated with their pronunciation before they were studied.

The words were studied from their written form, from the very handwriting in which they were to be reproduced. There was no confusion of images.

After spelling the misspelled words were marked by the teacher

Reserved Space

Beginning with next issue you will be told why you should do your banking business with

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Mountain Men in History

By Elizabeth S. Peck, Professor of History, Berea Academy

SAINT BENEDICT

(Continued From Last Week)

The Benedictine System

In Benedict's day, thousands of men were trying to become holy by living apart from the world. But, as Benedict found out by experience, such a life involved many dangers and temptations. He found out that it was not good for men to live idle, solitary lives, even though they were supposed to be devoting their time to holy meditation and prayer. He found out that when they lived in religious communities their lives were often no better than if they had been living out in the world. So he devised a system of rules that would keep them humble, devout, and holy, would satisfy their desire for self-sacrifice, and yet would keep them from the dangers of idleness, excessive tortures, and too much meditation.

For example, he regulated their daily life very closely. They did not fast for a week at a time, as did the eastern monks, but fasted a little every day. They rose at two in the morning, but ate nothing until noon of that day. At meals they were allowed to eat only two kinds of food, one cooked and the other uncooked. This may seem severe to you, but there were many monks in Benedict's day who lived for years on raw food, eating only one kind. Baths were regarded as luxurious, and were rarely allowed except for the sick. Other monks frequently condemned themselves to years of silence. The Benedictines could speak, but it had to be with reserve and not frivolously. Silence was required of them from evening prayers at sundown until morning prayers next day. Also to keep them from gossiping

and quarreling, silence was required of them at meal-time. To keep their minds from the unholy pleasure of eating, a religious book was always to be read aloud to the monks during the meal.

Another peculiarity of Benedict's rule was his insistence upon labor. He said, "Idleness is the enemy of the soul," and so he made it a part of his rule that the monks must work six hours a day, Sundays excepted. Some worked on the farm, some copied manuscripts, and some kept house. Every monk had to take his turn at serving in the kitchen, for the sake of fairness and humility. Besides this time given up to labor, about four hours a day was given to reading either in solitude or in company. About four hours a day was devoted also to holy exercises. A monk living under such rules would have little time for the devil's workshop.

The Work of the Benedictines

The monks working under this system of St. Benedict cleared forests and waste land in Europe in those dark days when other men seemed to care only for fighting and destruction. The Benedictine monks set an example of good farming in those days when agriculture seemed to be almost a lost art. They copied thousands of manuscripts and handed down to us many precious works which would have been lost had it not been for their painstaking labor. They kept the torch of learning alive in those dark ages when they were the only teachers. They looked after the poor. They cared for travelers in days when there were no inns. They kept alive the idea of simple holiness, when the wicked world seemed to have lost its religion. They were the missionaries of learning and religion in the rough new world of the Teutonic invaders. There is little of wonder then that we call St. Benedict one of Europe's great men.

French Presidents.

Of the presidents of France, M. Poincare was only the fifth to stay the full term. Thiers, the first, held office for only three years, as did MacMahon. Faure died at the end of his fourth year, and Casimir Perier resigned after one year.

Marvels of Carving.

On one side of a tiny mustard seed a Mr. William McCleery has carved an elephant, and on the other side a spider! Mr. McCleery claims, without much fear that his title will be disputed, to be champion carver of the minute. He carries a walking stick on which are no fewer than five hundred figures of men, animals, birds and fishes, for which, he says, he has refused an offer of £500. Even his watch and chain and the buttons on his clothing are marvelous examples of his curious decorative skill.—London Tit-Bits.

MICKIE, THE PRINTER'S DEVIL

By Charles Sughrue
© Western Newspaper Union

More Truth Than Humor

